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PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1992

The Russian Winter Goes Like a Lamb, **Defying Predictions**

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Just over three months ago, the newly appointed director of central intelligence in the United States, Robert M. Gates, predicted that the coming winter would witness "the most sig-nificant social disorder" in the former Soviet Union since the Bolsheviks consolidated power.
The snow is melting across the

vast Russian plain, rivers are un-

NEWS ANALYSIS

freezing, and a feeling of spring is in the air. And although Russian nationalists and Communist hardliners are doing their utmost to fulfill the CIA's prediction -scheduling another big demonstration in Moscow for Tuesday — Russia's much-touted winter of discontent has so far failed to materialize.

As a Slavic Sherlock Holmes night say, what we seem to have here is the case of the bear that didn't growl.
Mr. Gates was not the only one

to overestimate, at least in the short term, the severity of social upheaval here. When Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian president, abolished most price controls in early January, thus taking the first serious step toward creating a market economy, his own advisers braced themselves for an explosion of wage demands and street protests.

As it has turned out, the first stage of the Russian economic program has gone more smoothly than many people dared hope. Prices for staple consumer items have tripled or quadrupled — in some cases, they have shot up 1,000 percent — but the social reaction has been surprisingly muted. According to the Labor Ministry, the number of working days lost through strikes in January and February was less than half the number during the

same period in 1991. There are greater reserves in Russia — reserves of money, food and patience — than most people in the West imagined," said Yuri

Levada, director of the Center for Public Opinion. "People are dis-covering that it is still possible to somehow eke out a living, despite the terrible prices. Winter has passed. There is a chance that we can get through this without great upheavals."

Mr. Yeltsin's advisers acknowledge that the way ahead is strewn with pitfalls and obstacles. They do not rule out the possibility of wide-spread unrest, or a serious political crisis, if living standards continue to deteriorate. But they also insist that the country has taken a step back from the economic catastro-phe that was looming in December

after the collapse of communism,

"We have got through this difficult period, and people are beginning to see some results," said Alexei Ulukhayev, a member of the youthful team of economic reformers headed by Deputy Prime Minis-ter Yegor T. Gaidar. "The market is doing what it is supposed to do: putting goods on the shelves. People are showing a healthy common sense. They may grumble a lot, but they also know that the old system has broken down. There seems to be a willingness to wait and see what will happen."

Despite allowing prices to rise to cover costs, the government still has not succeeded in creating a market in the Western sense of the word. Most of the economy remains in state hands, and privatization is proceeding slowly. But the operation has created some semblance of balance between supply and demand, eliminating many of the lines that had become a feature of everyday Russian life.

Today, shops in Moscow and other Russian cities seem better stocked with food and consumer goods than they had been for several years. The unusual sight of goods waiting to be purchased has had a positive psychological effect, even though prices are way out of reach of many people.
"Up until January, people would

See RUSSIA, Page 2



South Africans Get Rowdy as Apartheid Referendum Nears

An angry farmer grappling with the police in Nylstroom, South Africa, during a demonstration for a "no" vote in the country's whites-only referendum, set for Tuesday. President Frederik W. de Klerk visited the

town to campaign for a "yes" vote in the referendum on whether to continue constitutional talks with blacks on abolishing white minority rule. Both sideshave warned of violence and civil war regardless of the outcome. Page 2.

In Remote Iraqi Marshes, 10,000 Shiites Besieged

By Chris Hedges New York Times Service

MARKAZ AL HALFAYA, Iraq - In the forbidding marshland of southeastern Iraq, beyond the scrutiny of most of the outside world, the Iraqi government is conducting a brutal counterinsurgency campaign against Shiite Muslim rebels and their supporters.

The scale of the fighting has often been just as intense as the widely reported violence involving the Kurds who live in northern Iraq.

But because the remote marshes can be entered only by small boats that slip past the Iraqi lines from outposts on the Iranian frontier, the journey into the Shiite war zone is undertaken warily, even by the Shiite rebels, and rarely by

A three-day visit to the area was punctuated by artillery and mortar attacks every few hours. part of a two-week-old offensive by government troops who surround most of the huge

Helicopters, like great hovering insects, beat low over the expansive wetlands looking for any sign of human habitation to attack. Iraqi soldiers, who have cut off food and supplies to

the approximately 10,000 rebels and 200,000 displaced people living in the marshes, have begun to slog their way into the swamps to wipe out the resistance.

"The Iraqi government has mounted a cam-paign to exterminate us," said Ayatollah Mo-hammed Baqir Hakim, a rebel leader based in Iran. His group, the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, is one of the largest of the 10 Iraqi Shiite rebel groups.

Iraqi leaders deny that they have targeted either the Kurds or the Shiites.

"We do not have a sectarian strife inside ' the deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, said last week in New York. "This is a lie which aims at achieving political objectives to destabilize the Iraqi government."

[The Iraqi defense minister, Lieutenant General Hussem Kamel Hassan, denied Sunday that his forces were preparing for a major offensive against the Kurds. The Associated Press reported, quoting the official Iraqi press

gency, INA. ["We have no offensive intention now, nor do we plan to advance farther than the known See MARSHES, Page 4



White House Clock Ticks Toward a Military Strike

By Michael Wines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A year after the end of the Gulf War, senior U.S. officials are expressing a rising feeling that military force must be used soon to cradicate Iraq's remaining capacity to make weapons of mass destruction.

In interviews last week, the officials emphasized that military action would be taken only with United Nations approval and would not be aimed at reopening the Gulf War or deposing the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein.

The CIA is already mounting an undercover effort to separate Mr. Saddam from his power base in the military and the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, and speed his downfall.

Some flagging hopes remain that he will accede to diplomatic pressure and dismantle Iraq's remaining Scud missiles and factories for making nuclear-bomb parts and other arms, including chemical and biological weapons. Those actions were required by the UN ceasefire resolution that formally ended the war in March 1991.

But the officials made it clear that they believed that an endgame has begun in which Iraq will either bend quickly to that and other UN mandates or suffer the consequences.

The Bush administration is confident, they said, that world opinion and UN voting will support the use of force if it becomes nece Last week's defiant visit to the United Nations by the Iraqi deputy prime minister. Tario Aziz, has in a sense started the clock ticking,

Tariq Aziz has had his day in court, and he did not persuade," one official said. "So we'll send some more inspectors over there. If Iraq's behavior still falls short, we'll have to make a

Asked whether the United States would wait a year or even six months to push for military action, the official said, "I don't think this will be strung out indefinitely."

Another Bush administration official said that the United States and Iraq were locked in a duel of wits, in which Baghdad tests the limits of Washington's patience, then retreats when a confrontation seems likely. The United States, this official said, "is

philosophically inclined" to strike at Baghdad

See GULF, Page 4

UN Begins To Police Yugoslavs and Cambodians

But Funding Problems May Hamper Ambitious Peacekeeping Missions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The most ambitious United Nations peacekeeping operations in history began Sunday
when the civilian and military chiefs of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia arrived in Phnom Penh and the commander of the UN peacekeeping forces in Yugoslavia inaugurated

In Phnom Penh, Yasushi Akashi of Japan, who heads the Cambodia operation, said his mission was to end "two decades of war and suffering" in the country.

The 22,000 troops, policemen and other offi-cials under his command will demobilize more than 250,000 soldiers from the four warring factions that signed a peace accord in October. They will also repatriate 360,000 refugees now in Thailand and assume control over key functions of the state before UN-sponsored elections in 1993.

"We face an historic challenge," Mr. Akashi said. "UNTAC will be the largest, most compli-cated, most ambitious and, I am afraid, most expensive operation in the 47-year history of the United Nations."

He said that the operation in Cambodia, known as UNTAC, could cost about \$3 billion and that serious problems remained in financ-

wrangling between Congress and the Bush administration over how to fund the U.S. assessment has cast into doubt when or even if Washington will pay its share of the enterprise, according to legislators, UN officials and ana-

Under an initial \$1.9 billion budget, which does not include funds for the repatriation of refugees, the U.S. assessment would be \$660 million. UN rules require the United States to pay 30 percent of all peacekeeping operations. Some UN officials said the budget was likely

to be reduced because many member nations are mired in domestic problems. One official said that Russia, for example, which is required to pay 15 percent of peacekeeping operations,

had balked at paying.

Mr. Akashi said recently that any significant delay in funding from major donors could af-

fect the peace process.

Although past peacekeeping forces have operated without full payment, some UN officials said the tasks assigned to the peacekeepers in Cambodia could be slowed later this year or in 1993. They said that even the date of elections could be affected if the bulk of the money is not

collected in a timely fashion.

The peace accord, drafted by th nent members of the UN Security Council, calls for an 18-month deployment culminating in the elections. Mr. Akashi said he was determined to maintain that schedule. Some analysts said, however, that that may not be feasible because

there was too much to do in too short a time. Western diplomats say a delay in the peacekeepers' arrival had already left a potentially dangerous power vacuum. Cease-fire viola-tions, political assassinations and intimidation, civil unrest and riots have occurred in recent

The most serious cease-fire violations have erupted in recent days in northern Cambodia,

where Khmer Rouge guerrillas launched an offensive, apparently hoping to seize more ter-In Pancevo, Yugoslavia, the commander of

the UN force, General Satish Nambiar of India, told his advance party of about 350 UN officers that theirs was "a unique mission in its

size and tasks." The advance team is scheduled to start its reconnaissance operation on Monday in three Croatian war zones. All 14,000 UN troops are

scheduled to arrive by April 25.
General Nambiar hinted at problems in the

See UN, Page 4

Kiosk

2 Republics Set **Cease-Fire Pact**

BAKU, Azerbaijan (Reuters) - Armenian and Azerbaijani deputy foreign minis-ters initialed a draft peace accord in Tehran on Sunday amid reports of more bloodshed in the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Tass and the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said the accord, which must be ratified by leaders of the two republics, was reached after two days of talks. Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran said it included a cease-fire, exchange of prisoners and the lifting of economic sanctions.

General News

When the Israelites walked through the Red Sea, did a strong wind help out? Page 4. A Labor Party economic spokeswoman is certain of a sweeping Labor victory in Britain. Monday Q&A. Page 2.

Business/Finance Aerospace has become a rallying point for those who favor a U.S. industrial policy. Page 7.

Japanese companies are espousing moderation. Page 7.

Crossword

Weather

Page 4. Page 2



HELPING HAND -A boy being rescued in Ezzincan, Turkey, as the search for quake victims continues. Page 4.

The Latest on Cancer: Eat Your Broccoli

By Natalie Angier

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Revile it though President George Bush may, broccoli contains what

could be the most powerful anti-cancer com-pound ever detected, scientists say.

Researchers at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine have isolated an ingredient in broccoli that kindles the activity of critical enzymes in the cell known to help gird against

Many natural and synthetic compounds have been identified that stimulate these protective enzymes, but the newly discovered chemical in broccoli is by far the most powerful inciter.

The chemical, sulforaphane, could be the main reason that people who eat abundant amounts of broccoli, brussels sprouts and related cruciferous vegetables have a significantly reduced risk of cancer compared with those who avoid the foods.

But doctors emphasize that vitamins, fiber and other nutrients in the leafy green vegetables are also likely to contribute to their protective value against malignancies, as well as against other chronic diseases.

Scientists also warn that sulforaphane is a poorly understood chemical and that its exact relevance to human cancer remains to be determined. Nor do they think it likely that the

tion by the broccoli-shy any time soon. That, by his own words, would include Mr. Bush, who has said, "I do not like broccoli."

Nevertheless, scientists eventually hope to use the ingredient, in a concentrated form, as a possible therapy for those at particularly high risk of contracting cancer.

Dr. Paul Talalay and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins reported their results in two papers in Sunday's issue of The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. "We're very excited about this, and we don't

See CANCER, Page 4

Arms Issue Outrages Israelis

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli officials stepped up their attacks on the United States on Sunday over allegations that Israel had illegally re-sold U.S. weapons technology to China, South Africa and other countries.

At the same time, military experts here said that the arms-sale charges suggested that the longstanding strategic relationship between the United States and Israel might be at a turning point

warned, arguing that an Israel that doubts Washington's steadfastness would be much less likely to offer the Arabs concessions that might involve security risks.

Relations between the United States and Israel have been spiraling downward for months, and there were no signs after the weekly Israeli cabinet meeting Sunday that matters would soon improve.

of slander against Israel."
Health Minister Ehud Olmert, who is close to Prime Minister Yitz-

hak Shamir, linked the weapons issue to the visit to the White House last week by King Hussein of Jordan, and said they showed that "something much deeper here is wrong in the basic attitude" of

Although the cabinet chose not to discuss the technology dispute, several officials normally charged with conveying the government's If so, the Middle East peace con-ference could be undermined, some meeting to denounce what one of

the administration to Israel. "We're living in a different world, and we have to get used to new game rules," Mr. Olmert said.

Once again, the Israelis denied

that they had broken agreements See ISRAEL, Page 4

Clinton Poised to Wrap It Up

By David S. Broder and Thomas B. Edsall Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas is ready to put a double-lock on the Democratic presidential nomination with twin victories Tuesday in Illinois and Michigan, according to polls and political observers in the two key Midwestern states.

In Michigan, the former Massachusetts senator, Paul E. Tsongas, will be battling the former California governor. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., to avoid a third-place

Polls in Illinois showed Mr. Clinton taking a 2-to-1 lead over Mr.

Tsongas, with solid support in Chicago and downstate farm areas and an edge over Mr. Tsongas even among suburban, upper-income, better-educated voters who previously had been Mr. Tsongas's con-An even larger margin was re-

The Republicans hope to use the bank affair to break the Democrats' hold on the House. Page 3.

ported in Michigan, with the significant difference being that a Clinton pollster, Stanley Greenberg, and several neutral sources said

that Mr. Brown was climbing fast enough to threaten Mr. Tsongas's runner-up status.

layoffs and plant closings in the auto industry is so great that Mr. Brown's anti-establishment views resonate better there than in Illinois, interviews suggested, especially among white working-class voters who in the last generation cast protest votes for George C. The signs of Mr. Clinton's likely

endorsements in both states. In Illinois, the steelworkers union and several smaller labor groups that had supported Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa until he was forced out of the race last week swung behind

landslide set off a scramble of late

See CLINTON, Page 4

Tribune

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Party Stalwart Sees a Convincing Labor Victory

Margaret Beckett was first elected to Parliament in 1974. As the shadow chief secretary to the Treasury, she is in line to hold the nation's No. 2 economic post if the Labor Party comes to power. She also serves as a member of Labor's National Executive Committee, After Prime Minister John Major called last week for a general election to take place on April 9, she discussed Labor's positions and prospects with Erik Ipsen of

Q. Do you find John Major a tougher onent than his predecessor?

the International Herald Tribune.

A. Oh no, I don't think so. I don't think there is a tougher opponent than Margaret Thatcher living. Mrs. Thatcher I pro-foundly disliked, but there is no doubt she had a feel for the worst in people's gut instincts. She was utterly ruthless and utterly shameless and you could never predict what she might do.

O. But isn't Mr. Major's comparative political moderation harder to run

A. This is an impression that to some extent the conservatives are trying to create. In fact in some of most sensitive areas of social policy — health policy and edu-cation policy and so on — he is proceeding along exactly the same lines that she did. The difference is he speaks softly about it, and she rubbed people's noses in it.

Q. Given the depressed state of the economy, is it not surprising Labor's lead in the polls is so small?

A. Certainly we would like to be further ahead. I think the problem is that one of

MONDAY Q&A

the more successful messages Mrs. Thatcher promulgated was that things cannot be done any differently. People begin to fear there isn't any alternative so they just stick. I think the business of this election campaign is to inspire people with hope that, yes, there are alternatives.

Q. Many political analysts look at your slim lead and conclude that Labor's only chance of gaining office is to form a coalition with one or more smaller parties? A. No, I think that Labor will get a clear

Q. How would you feel about a coali-tion with the Liberal Democrats? A. We shall not form a coalition. We will form a government. We shall put our Queen's speech [detailing the government's plans for the coming year] before the House of Commons and if the Liberal Democrats want to vote against it they

Q. In 1975, you yourself adamantly op-posed Britain's entry into the Common Market. How do you feel about Europe

A. One of arguments some of us used to use was that we took the view that these six countries are not Europe. Well, these six are now 12, and the 12 are probably going to have some of the EFTA countries coming in with them very soon. Also, some of the Eastern European countries will be seeking association very soon.

O. And your old misgivings about a loss of sovereignty? A. Reality of the way the world has moved is that economic sovereignty has become much more of a pooled matter.

Q. What is your party's position on Britain's insistence on its right to opt out of both the social chapter and a unified European currency?

A. With regards to the social chapter, we put ourselves in a ludicrous position. We have to reverse that straight away. It is an ongoing and active process. In a number of decisions Britain does not have a voice because we are not part of that process, and we will be in the ludicrous position in July when we assume the presidency of the Community that our representative on social policy won't be able to take part in

them. This is crazy.

And economic and monetary union? A. EMU is a different matter. In a sense, because that process is only at the very beginning it is not particularly relevant. Our position is that we will work towards convergence. A Labor government will recommend to the Parliament that when a single currency area is set up, Britain should be part of it.

Q. The government has predicted for some months that recovery is near.

A. If you you look at the financial statement of the condition of the economy that accompanies the budget it appears to suggest yet again that recovery has actually aiready begun. They seem to be of the view that recovery will come of its own accord and that there is not the necessity for government to take any action.

Q. But isn't the forecast of a £28 billion

deficit in the new budget a sizable, Keynesian kick for the economy? A. They have stumbled into that. There is not much doubt. In the [Chancellor of the Exchequer's autumn statement, back only in November, they weren't predicting anything like this condition for public fi-nances. I think they genuinely did not realize how sharply their revenues were going to fall off.

A Growing Sense of Foreboding in South Africa

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service JOHANNESBURG - When white South Africans vote Tuesday in a referendum widely regarded here as the most important in the 350-year history of Africa's only "white tribe," they will be deciding whether the racial issues that have defined this nation will be resolved. through peaceful negotiations or

President Frederik W. de Klerk has described the "yes" or "no" vote on Tuesday as "a final point of no return" if he wins. If he loses, he predicted that it would mark the start of "almost immediate chaos and insoluble crisis."

Voters are being asked to decide whether he should continue his negotiations with blacks for a new constitution abolishing white mi-

The president has said he will resign and call a new white general election if he loses the referendum. If he wins, it will be the whites' last say on the constitutional talks that will likely lead to a multiracial interim government within the next

The atmosphere is charged with forebodings of violence, strife and civil war regardless of the referendum's outcome. Blacks and whites seem convinced that blood will be

"If the whites make a mistake and vote for repression, the country is going to be in for a hard time. There's going to be unprecedented turnoil and chaos," Nelson Man-

ty that is campaigning for a "no" vote, had an equally dire warning: "There will never be peaceful domination of a black communist government over the white nation. We shall engage in struggle to make sure we, as a white nation, are not governed by communists or terror-

But the language of both Mr.

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Mandela and Mr. Treurnicht is date for the president to continue mild compared with that of the the constitution with the constitution with the constitution of the white the constitution of t National Resistance Movement.

François van Heerden, a group for the losing "no" voters to procommander in Alberton, a south-ern suburb of Johannesburg. "We can't wait too long as they are kill-

ing our policemen everyday."
White society has not been so polarized since the 1960 referendum on whether the country should become a republic and withdraw from the Commonwealth, which was then taking an increasingly critical stand toward South Africa's apartheid policy. The vote carried

by only 52 percent to 48 percent. Election laws forbid opinion surge in black political violence under way, so it difficult to gange the strength of the opposing camps.

Mr. de Klerk's National Party strategists are predicting a "yes" 12 december 12 december 12 december 12 december 12 december 13 december 14 december 14 december 14 december 15 december 16 december 17 december 17 december 17 december 18 december 19 december 19

mal negotiations. Other analysts are not so sure. ational Resistance Movement. They predict another 1960 cliff-"I see a civil war coming," said hanger that would be close enough

claim victory.
[Mr. de Klerk predicted "a wonderful win" in the referendum as he closed his campaign over the weekend, Reuters reported, but Sunday newspapers in South Africa said the vote would be very close. The Sunday Star said apathy

among English-speaking whites, es-pecially in affluent suburbs, could swing the vote toward "no."
[The Associated Press, quoting political analysts, said the recent

vote of around 56 percent. They say from a series of attacks around Jo-

Treamicht assert that the very survival of the whites is at stake but offer diametrically opposed solu-tions. Mr. de Klerk proposes multiracial power-sharing in a unitary state, while Mr. Treumicht favors a

based black countries. The referendum campaign began Mr. de Klerk.

two weeks ago on a peaceful note.
But the mood changed abruptly the Party began an alarmist campaign night of March 9 when a tear-gas where Mr. de Klerk was appearing terrorism and civil war. at the Orange Free State University in Bloemfontein. Mr. de Klerk was safely removed from the ensuing stampede, but Minister of Justice the crush and spent two days in a

On Thursday, bombs went off at

Both Mr. de Klerk and Mr. versity of Pretoria, hitting him on freumicht assert that the very surthe head with a poster at one point. The Conservatives and other campaigners for a "no" vote have been successful in rallying support-ers against a National Party campaign blitz. Mr. Treumicht, as well as the neo-Nazi leader Eugene Terseparate white nation in a com-monwealth with 10 ethnically re Blanche and other rightists have

aimed at convincing the undecided bomb was thrown into the room that a "no" vote would bring white

Ads appearing in virtually all newspapers pictured a Nazi swastika next to the swastika-like "777 insignia of Mr. Terre'Blanche's Af-Hendrick Coetsee was caught in rikaner Resistance Movement, the crush and spent two days in a "This one cost 45 million lives and took six years of war to stop," the ad said of the Nazis. "How many several National Party offices, and lives will this one cost?" it asked, rightist students tried to break up referring to the neo-Nazis of South Mr. de Klerk's speech at the Uni-

In Boer Bastion, Fear Shapes 'No' Vote

By Paul Taylor ington Post Service

LOUIS TRICHARDT, South Africa -There is a saying in Africa that if you work your garden, it will yield a bounty, but if you leave it untended, the bush will have it back in no time. This town in the heart of rural Afrikanerdom

is where President Frederik W. de Klerk's earden is untended - and where the culture of apartheid is still rooted deep in the soil. Louis Trichardt is a stronghold of "no" vot-

dela, president of the African National Congress, warned Friday.

Andries Treurnicht, leader of the on ending white minority rule. It is full of on ending white minority rule. It is full of Dutch, French Huguenot and German stock who lost a war for control of this country to the British at the turn of the century, but perservered to win the peace.

> Afrikaners have been the dominant political force - and most populous white ethnic group - ever since, architects and enforcers of the social experiment that has brought such ignominy to their nation: the apartheid system of racial separation.

Now they fear for their place in a world they created, especially these traditionalists who still

live on the farm. They regard Mr. de Klerk as a traitor. They consider the president of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, to be the anti-Christ. They gaze 80 kilometers (50 miles) north, to the border of Zimbabwe, and see a black president forging ahead with a policy of nationalizing the land of white farmers. They worry that the same fate awaits them.

(Continued from page 1)

Khoroshevsky district. "Today they have to make decisions. Peo-

that I won't have enough money to

feed my child.' It is necessary to

The success of the first stage of

the program has encouraged the government to push ahead with easing the remaining price controls

easing the remaining price controls on energy and basic foodstuffs. Of-

There the world meets!

A beautóui moderatelu proced first class botel, right

m the heart of Bangkok

phones personal safe, man bar,

colour television, private balcone,

24 hour room service and same

department store in Moscow's gas

RUSSIA: Winter Goes Peacefully

trekboers who were always migrating one river beyond the advance of civilization.

"We have been here for 340 years," he said. "We have our own language, spoken no where else in the world. We're true Africans, the white tribe of Africa."

"There is a suspicion in the outside world that the white Afrikaner hates the black African," said Helene Janme, as she served lunch in the stone and thatched-root nouse was her husband, Pierre Jaume, have been building, her husband, pierre Jaume, have been building, the last 17 years.

"That is not true," she said, "but the more we try to put out the truth, the less the world

Mrs. Jaume and her husband struck a posture of benevolent paternalism toward blacks, and made it clear that they understood the aspirations of African blacks far better than

that "communist," Nelson Mandela. "If it is a 'yes' vote, there will be a bloodbath," Mr. Jaume predicted. But no, he did not think the first bullets would come from the well-armed, neo-Nazi Afrikaner resistance groups, as many in South Africa fear.

"It will be blacks against blacks," be said. "This is still a nation of warring black tribes, and one will not settle for domination by anoth-

Mr. Jaume depicts apartheid as a sound idea that proved "impractical," and he says it is for the best that it is being dismantled. But he still But we cannot go back to apartheid."

"You must remember that we have no home-land to go back to," said Pieter Botha, deputy mayor of a lower named for one of the early said Pieter Botha, deputy a government where each group can rule its own affairs.

The breakup of the former Soviet Union proves the point, Mr. Botha adds.

But there is another kind of threat hanging over these traditional Afrikaners, one they are less comfortable discussing. It is that the move-ment of Afrikaner from farm to city has loosened their tribal bonds and may have already weakened their resistance to the black rule they

Frederik van der Walt grew up on a farm in Louis Trichardt but, like more than 90 percent of Afrikaners, no longer lives on one. He resides in Verwoerdburg, a suburb of Pretoria.

Mr. van der Walt, 56, a supervisor in a tool

plant, shares many of the fears of his tribesmen on the farm, and had planned to vote "no" out of a feeling that change was coming too fast and crime was out of hand. But then, he said, he watched a television

interview with the Conservative Party leader, Andries Treumicht. "I was shocked," Mr. van der Walt said. "I

listened to him spell out the future he sees for our country, and even though he says it isn't apartheid, it would be apartheid."

"We have suffered greatly under apartheid — the world wouldn't buy our products, wouldn't invest in our plants," he said. "We need to move on.

"No, I don't think the white man and the black man will ever mix. Yes, I am afraid that with Mandela in charge, he'll ruin the economy.

Specter Of Ethnic Strife in Afghanistan

By Steve Coll Washington Past Service

KABUL — Several generals commanding at least 40,000 troops in northern Afghanistan are defying orders from the capital and threatening to revolt, raising the possibility of a large-scale ethnic war in Afghanistan just as United Nations-sponsored peace talks are

gaining momentum.

The confrontation in the north between generals from several of Afghanistan's ethnic minorities and generals from the dominant Pashtun ethnic group is described by some in Kabul, including Major General Najibullah, the president, as posturing for the prospective spoils of peace.

But others, including some se-nior government officials and diplomats, say they see the emerging conflict as a dangerous develop-ment that might break Afghanistan apart or plunge the country into fighting along ethnic lines.

General Najibullah last week ordered a Pashtun force of about 15.000 men to move north from Kabul, according to Afghan offi-cials and diplomats. Some Afghans interpret the move as an attempt to intimidate or confront the rebel-

lions generals. Each side blames the other for fanning the flames of ethnic conflict as a UN peace plan is taking shape. Mediators appear close to naming a broad assembly of Afoften drawn bigger crowds than shans that would meet in Europe this spring to choose a transitional government for the country after years of war between Sovietbacked Kabul forces and the muja-

> The UN peace process has been spurred by the end of the Cold War, by a joint cutoff of arms sup-plies to Afghanistan by Washington and Moscow, and by Pakistan's policy shift away from military support for the rebels.

The ethnic Tajiks, Uzbeks, Ismailis, Hazaras and other minorities accuse General Najibullah and his Pashtum allies in the govern-ment of trying to reestablish Pash-tun dominance in Afghanistan before the peace process takes hold.

Some Kabul officials say General Najibullah has opened private talks with the rebel leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who is a Pashtun, about an alliance against the minorities. The president and his allies deny these accusations and say extremists on both sides are trying to sabotage the UN talks by stirring ethnic fears

"When you are going to shift these forces from war to peace, of course, something has to give," General Najibullah said, referring to the confrontation in the north "We are in charge of the situation."

The conflict heated up in January when the president attent to replace several generals from ethnic minorities with Pashtun generals. Ethnic minority leaders, interpreting the mood as a Pashtun squeeze against them, scurried to form an alliance against the Pashmns that would link the powerful rebel commander, Ahmed Shah Masond, a Tajik who controls a large swath of northern Afghanistan, with Tajik, Uzbek and Ismaili

generals who work for Kabul. So far, no shots have been fired. which leads some observers to speculate that the maneuvers are designed to capture land and assert authority before the UN talks. Even those most fearful of a widening civil war say the conflict could be defused if the UN talks make rapid progress.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Race Wide Open, Polls Show

LONDON (Reuters) — Six opinion polls published Sunday in British newspapers suggested that neither the Conservative Party nor the opposition Labor Party was likely to win an overall majority in the April 9

The vote, which is expected to be the closest race since 1974, has been dominated by the economy as Britain struggles to cope with rising unemployment and the longest business recession since the 1930s. Leaders of both parties defended their economic policies on Sunday as the polls showed that the election was wide open.

But Prime Minister John Major refused to contemplate the prospect of a "hung" Parliament, in which no party won a majority. He also ruled out any deal with the minority Liberal Democrats that would accede to their demands for a change in the electoral system to one of proportional

Sikh Militants Gun Down 20 in India

NEW DELHI (AP) - Sikh militants riding motor scooters shot and killed 20 people in Punjab in a second major attack in the northern state this week, the police said Sunday.

At least 18 of the victims of Saturday's slaying in Ludhiana were Hindus, India's religious majority but a minority in Punjab, where Sikh rebels have been fighting since 1982 for an independent homeland. About 13,000 people have been killed in the state during the last five years.

A Ludhiana police spokesman, Guljar Singh, said that militants on two motorscooters fired AK-47 assault rifles and killed 10 people on a street in Vishpakarma Nagar a residential neighborhood of factors workers. in Vishwakarma Nagar, a residential neighborhood of factory workers. He said the assailants sped away, firing sporadically, killing at least 10 more people and wounding 12.

Burmese Warn Thai Border Troops

MAE SOT, Thailand (UPI) - Burmese forces on the offensive against Karen insurgents crossed into Thailand on Sunday and warned Thai troops to retreat from the border or face air and artillery attacks, Thai military sources said. Burma accused the Thais of allowing the Karens to

use Thai territory to fire into Burma. Thai military commanders augmented their border forces and warned they would retaliate against any encroachment into Thai territory. Hundreds of Burmese shells reportedly landed in Thailand, many exploding near a Thai military base near the river border. No casualties were reported. Thai sources said some 200 Burmese troops crossed to the Thai side of the river and that 100 remained.

11 Oil Workers Killed in North Sea

ABERDEEN, Scotland (Reuters) - Eleven oil workers died over the weekend when their helicopter crashed into the North Sea in stormy weather, Shell UK spokesmen said Sunday. The helicopter plunged into the icy waters so quickly that the pilot had no time to send a distress

signal, they said.

The helicopter was carrying a crew of two and 15 workers from Shell's Cormorant Alpha oil platform to an accommodation vessel 200 yards away. It hit the water almost immediately after take-off late Saturday. Six people were rescued by aircraft and ships battling gale-force winds.

Another Setback for Kohl's Party

SCHWERIN, Germany (Renters) - In another blow to Chancellor Helman Kohl's struggling Christian Democrats, a state premier in East-em Germany says he will resign after losing a local power struggle. Alfred Gomolka, the Christian Democratic Union premier of Meckleaburg-Vorpommem, said Saturday after a meeting with deputies from the state parliament that he would resign on Monday. He was the third Christian Democratic state leader forced out of office in the last year in

He resigned in a dispute over the best way to privatize state-owned industries. The dispute arose over Mr. Gomolka's widely unpopular decision to privatize state-owned shipyards, the region's main industry, by splitting them among investors instead of merging them into one

For the Record

company as demanded by unions.

Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica, 67, announced Sunday in Kingston that he would resign March 28 because of poor health. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Tanzania has been suspended from membership in the International Air Transport Association because of the carrier's financial problems, airline officials in Dar es Salaam said. They said that association members would not honor Air Tanzania's tickets.

The Italian transportation minister, Carlo Bernini, ordered air-traffic controllers to call off a strike planned for Monday. A work stoppage by controllers on Saturday forced Alitalia Airlines to cancel 56 domestic flights and 104 international flights. Controllers who fail to report to work Monday could face up to five years in jail.

This Week's Holidays Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Ireland.

WEDNESDAY: Burma, Congo, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

THURSDAY: Andorra, Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Malta, Vatican City, Vene-

FRIDAY: Iran, Japan, Tunisia. SATURDAY: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Namibia, Syria, Tunisia, Uru-

SUNDAY: Lan. Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters. The Weather



North America

Asia Germany through northern
France and southern England will be dry with some
sunshine Tuesday. Windy,
many weather will overspread the region at mudweek. Sunshine will warm.
Spein and most of italy, istanbul and Athens will
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apread to Tokyo Wednes-day. Secut teă be mainty dry through mutweek, and there will be latte rain a Hong Kong. Benglook and Singapore will swelter un-der tropical aun.

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ficials are now predicting a fresh buy anything in sight, whether they wave of inflation in April and May needed it or not," said Irina Seafter a sevenfold increase in the The prospect of sharply higher energy prices and plummeting in-dustrial production have produced

ple are saying to themselves: If I dustrial production have produced buy a pair of shoes, it will mean a fresh wave of doomsday scenarios. By some estimates, the economy is likely to shrink 10 to 15 percent this year, as it did last year. Opposition politicians claim that the country is on the brink of mass hunger, with two-thirds of the population living in poverty. Even some of Mr. Yeltsin's supporters are alarmed. Convinced that events are moving in their favor, the Communists are stepping up their attempts to mobilize resistance to Mr. Yeltsin.

> the first anniversary of a referendum in which Soviet citizens voted to preserve a "reformed union." A huge rally of "patriotic forces" is scheduled outside the Krembin. But independent observers are skeptical of the ability of the hardliners to topple the government in the near future. If living concitions deteriorate sharply, or Russia be-comes embroiled in territorial dis-

putes with its neighbors, the politi-cal situation could change rapidly.

Their immediate focus is Tuesday,

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FRENCH POLITICAL SCENE TURNS VIOLENT - Police officers in Chartres, France, clashing with demonstrators over the weekend. About 50 militants of the far-right National Front fought with 100 people who were protesting a meeting of the Front, which is compaigning for Sunday's legislative elections. Ten demonstrators were arrested, including two Front activists.

Spy-Swap Lawyer Arrested by Germans

seeking to travel to the West, German authorities said.

BONN - An East German law- Gary E. Powers, an American U-2 yer who built a lucrative practice pilot, for Colonel Rudolf Abel, a specializing in obtaining freedom Soviet spy captured in New York, for prisoners in former Soviet-bloc and the release in 1986 of Anatoli countries has been arrested on sus- B. Shcharansky, now known as Napicion of extorting property and tan Sharansky, a Soviet dissident other wealth from East Germans arrested for espionage and later released to the West.

Mr. Vogei was taken into custo-The lawyer, Wolfgang Vogel, 66, dy at his villa near Berlin, and acplayed a major role in such speciac- cused of extortion in at least 18 ular cases as the 1962 exchange of cases.

Prosecutors said that Mr. Vogel was being detained because his considerable wealth made it more likely that he might try to flee. Mr. Vogel, who retired last year, negotiated the freedom of more than 34,000 prisoners in East German jails, whose release was purchased by West Germany, and the right of some 250,000 East German citizens to leave their homes for West Germany.

But for the moment, there is no Excellent facilities include 2 obvious alternative to Mr. Yeltsin, restaurants, poci, fatress center, becames centre and conference rooms THE

D BRIEFS

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L UPDATE

& for Kohl's Party

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sidency. the last fire can be called a second and the last fire can be called a second a seco But Democrats hope, or at least argue, that whatever the headlines in March, by November the economy will matter much more.

The Democrats have a majority in the House with 267 seats to 167 for the Republicans and 1 for an independent. All 435 seats are at

stake in the November election. As representatives went home last weekend to explain the bank affair on their own terms, before official lists of those who overdrew their accounts were released, the issue had Republicans happy about their prospects in the House, which Democrats have controlled since

By Adam Clymer

stantial gains in the House of Rep-

The scandal involves members who took advantage of long-standing practices at the House bank by writing checks for which there were inadequate funds. There were no penalties for the check-kiters. In all cases, the checks eventually were

The issue is being cast as one where members of Congress enjoy privileges far in excess of those available to the people who elect

A Newsweek poll found that of 513 persons questioned, nearly 8 of checkbooks, and that votes for 10 said they were unlikely to vote to re-elect their current representative if he or she was one of the worst offenders in the checking scandal.

The House voted unanimously Friday to make public all 355 current and past members who had kited checks. Names of the 24 socalled worst offenders would come

To Break Democratic Hold in House first, next week, then 10 days later the rest would be named. New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Republi-

Bank Affair Raises

Republicans' Hopes

They See Chance to Use Check-Kiting

According to a partial list of 121 offenders leaked to The Associated cans are hoping to use the House check-kiting scandal to make sub-Press, 88 are Democrats, and 33 Republicans. Of the 121, 21 are supposed to be worst offenders, all resentatives and to hold on to the of them Democrats.

'We've never had a better chance to persuade voters that who runs the House makes a difference," said Representative Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

In recent years, only a handful of incumbents have actually been defeated for re-election, though doz-

Mr. Vander Jagt predicted that this year would bring "a landscape change," comparable to the elec-tions of 1932, 1946, 1964 and 1974, when scores of lawmakers were turned out of office. Advisors to President George

Bush's re-election campaign are hoping to make use of the bank issue for the president and his

Vice President Dan Quayle went to work on the issue last week, labeling the House bank problem "a national disgrace."

Republicans see the issue as a crats can solve neither national problems like the recession nor personal ones like balancing their own Congress, especially the House, should be east on more than local

Representative Vic Fazio of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said voters would look at individual situations and punish paign. Democrats and Republicans alike.



Patrick J. Buchanan reaching for a copy of one of his books to autograph for a supporter while campaigning in Chicago.

Senate Tax Bill Barely Passes But Faces Veto

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - In a

tight vote, the Senate has passed election-year tax legis-lation that President George Bush is sure to veto. The vote Friday was 50-47,

with four Democrats crossing party lines and a fifth refusing to vote. Mr. Bush has threatened to veto any legislation that includes tax increases. Senator Lloyd Bentsen,

Democrat of Texas, who heads the Finance Committee, said the bill would improve the tax code's fairness, promote eco-nomic growth and avoid enlarging the deficit.

The bill would increase the

income tax rate to 36 percent from 31 percent for single people earning more than \$150,000 and couples earning more than \$175,000.



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Bush and Buchanan Threaten a Return to Civility

By E.J. Dionne Jr. and Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The battle between President George Bush and Patrick J. Bu-chanan for the Republican presidential nomination will take a sharp turn away from confrontation if Mr. Buchanan fails to make way to prove to voters that Demo- a breakthrough in Tuesday's Michigan pri-

mary, officials in both camps said this week-

Mr. Buchanan's aides still hold out hope for a strong vote because of economic resentment in Michigan - and a Buchanan vote of more than 40 percent here would change the calculations. But with the Bush camp seeing a chance of holding Mr. Buchanan to less than 30 percent, the conservative commentator's aides concede that Mr. Buchanan has begun to re-evaluate the nature of his cam-

Angela Buchanan, the candidate's nation-

al chairman, said her brother would move from attacks on Mr. Bush to positive conservative themes "once it's clear the people have decided '

"We will not hurt this nominee as soon as it's clear he will be the nominee," Miss Buchanan said in an interview. "That may be sooner than we would like."

But Miss Buchanan said her brother still intends to fight through the California pri-mary on June 2 if his finances hold up, and she said that Mr. Bush's supporters would have to offer peace feelers is they wished Mr. Buchanan to lower his tone.

"Don't keep throwing Scuds over our way and expect us to respond with some sort of olive branch," she said. The prospect of a more positive Buchanan

campaign could fit in neatly with the new turn that Bush campaign aides also promise

after Tuesday's voting.
Bush advisers say that barring a Buchanan resurgence, they expect the negative ads

against Mr. Buchanan to disappear after the Michigan primary. Mr. Bush is ignoring his attacks on Mr. Bush, Mr. Bond could bechallenger or describing him as a harmless citizen with the right to run for office. The chairman of the Republican National

Committee, Richard N. Bond, has called on
Mr. Buchanan to stop viliving Mr. Bush or
Mr. Buchanan to stop viliving Mr. Bush or Mr. Buchanan to stop vilifying Mr. Bush or risk being "shunned" by the party at its August convention in Houston. Mr. Bond said Mr. Buchanan must stop

criticizing Mr. Bush in a "personally inflam-matory and derisive way" and stop suggesting that his goal is to destroy the party and build on the "ruins."

Mr. Buchanan has repeatedly attacked the Republican "establishment" but argues that he is trying to save, not ruin, his party.

But Mr. Bond, who has sharply attacked Mr. Buchanan, himself remains a sticking point. Mr. Buchanan has called for Mr. Bond's resignation, but Mr. Bush is unlikely to dump his hand-picked national chairman. come a new target for Mr. Buchanan's assaults on a Republican leadership he sees as insufficiently committed to conservative

Bush and Mr. Buchanan, their advertising in the late primaries could reinforce similar conservative themes. Mr. Buchanan, who has made attacks on

Washington, including the Democratic Congress, his focal point, is considering asking voters to support him - not to oppose Mr Bush, but to send a message to the president on behalf of conservative principles.

And in losing Mr. Buchanan as an outright foe, the Bush administration would lose an alibi. "The good news is we can settle down to governing," a senior official said. "The bad news is now we have to actually govern. We can't blame the campaign or whatever for any more screwups."

THE GRANDE COLLECTION OF HOTELS

How the House 'Cash Club' Worked

Members Took Liberties With an Easy-Going Bank

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON —It looked like a bank, called itself a bank and in many respects acted like a bank. In reality, however, it was more of a "cash club," where members of the House of Representatives could and often did write checks with impunity, regardless of whether they had funds to cover

In an age of automatic teller machines and computerized check clearing the now-closed House bank was a financial anachronism that relied on handwritten records, easy-going informality and unquestioning service to its only account-holders - members of Congress.

Not every member deposited paychecks there, mainly because the bank paid no interest on checkns -- at least not in the regular sense — and did not offer many services

\$1,000 without anyone checking whether the account contained enough funds to cover the sum.
When a House member's personal check arrived

for processing and the account contained insufficient funds, one of two procedures generally was followed.

If the overdraft occurred within three days of the next congressional payday, the check was held until the funds were deposited. If the next payday was more than three days away, the member was called and asked to make a deposit to cover the

-In neither case would the bank refuse to honor the check or charge a processing fee, as would most commercial banks. Checks were to be returned only if a member failed to make a deposit within several days of being asked to do so.

The House Ethics Committee investigation reed that 24 members overdrew the by more than a month's pay - usually about that commercial banks routinely provide.

But it had its compensations. One congressional critic said any House member with an account could walk up to a teller's cage and cash a check for

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Netherlands	R	650	1,183	360
Norway (airmail)	NKr.	3,000	5,096	1,650
*hand delivery	NK.	3,200	5,096	1,760
Portugui		40,000	72,800	22,000
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Herald Tribune.

Video Backs Mafia Informant

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — U.S. govern-

ment prosecutors used a surveil-lance videotape to bolster the testimony of Salvatore Gravano, the Mafia turncoat who testified for almost two weeks in the racketeering-murder trial of John Gotti.

Presented at an unusual weekend session of the trial, the tape showed Mr. Gotti, Mr. Gravano and dozens of associates going in and out of the Ravenite Social Club on Mulberry Street, described by the prosecution as the Manhattan headquarters of the Gambino

At the defense table, Mr. Gotti suent pictures of himself and Mr.
Gravano walking together in
friendly scenes projected on a large
screen in the darkened courtroom

used a concealed telephoto lens to
observe who was going to the club
to meet with Mr. Gotti, portrayed
by the prosecution as the Gambino
boss.

of U.S. District Court in Brooklyn. people on the screen as he identi-fied them in the the 51-minute videotape, a compilation of many brief excerpts of the Ravenite sur-

veillance between 1988 and 1990. Besides Mr. Gotti, Mr. Gravano and the co-defendant in the trial, Frank Locascio, the agent identi-fied reputed Gambino figures with nicknames like Ralphie Bones, Billy Dogs, Handsome Jack, Fat

George, Skinny Dom, Tommy Sneakers and Frankie the Hat. Last month, when other surveillance videotapes were played. Mr. Gabriel testified that the FBI had

An FBI agent, George Gabriel, used a laser beam to pinpoint the Gotti supervise a team of four gun-people on the screen as he identi-Dec. 16, 1985, and that Mr. Gotti took the slain man's place as the boss of the crime family. The four identified by Mr. Gra-

vano as the gunmen - John Carneglia, Edward Lino, Salvatore Scala and Vincent Artuso - were also identified by Mr. Gabriel on Saturday among the people seen visiting the Ravenite club on the

Other parts of the tape showed Mr. Gotti and Mr. Gravano walking together on Mulberry Street, apparently in animated conversa-tion, which supported Mr. Gra-vano's testimony that they frequently went outside the club to hold confidential discussions.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Family Rituals Help **Emotional Stability** Researchers find that house-

hold rituals like gathering for meals are a source of family strength, The New York Times reports. When families preserve their rituals, their children fare better emotionally, because the rituals heighten their sense of

stability and security.

"If you grow up in a family with strong rituals, you're more likely to be resilient as an adult of the strong rituals." adult," said Dr. Stephen J. Wolin, a psychiatrist at the Family Research Center at George Washington University. He is leading a research project on family rituals.
At the same time, there is

growing evidence that such bedrock rimals as a nightly dinner are giving way as more chil-dren are raised in single-parent homes or by mothers and fathers with jobs that keep them overtime. Psychologists are urging these families to create alternative rituals to fit their cir-

These can include reading to

children at bedtime, going to the same place for vacation every year, going to church or synagogue regularly or cele-brating birthdays and holidays.

It is unclear whether rituals are a sign of an already strong family or play a crucial role in adding strength. And overly rigorous standards for rituals never allowing exceptions or absences — can kill their spirit.

About People

President George Bush keeps toys cached all over the White House, according to U.S. News & World Report magazine. He likes to hand them out to child visitors, but he also gets a kick himself out of the gadgety ones. His current favorite is a me-chanical bumblebee. Visitors report seeing the president place the battery-powered toy insect on the floor, where it whirs around until he whacks it on the head with a plastic mallet. Then, as the president smiles, the contraption emits a shrick and buzzes off.

Short Takes

Of the 293 Indian reserva-tions in the United States, 69 percent ban alcohol. This may not be a good idea, according to a study in the Journal of the

because those who wander off the reservation to drink often come to grief. In New Mexico, Indian pedestrians are killed by traffic at eight times the rate of other residents, and die of hy-pothermia — abnormally low body temperatures — at 30 times the rate. In both cases 9 out of 10 had been drinking. The study recommends reconsidering prohibition and setting up van-shuttle services and offreservation shelters.

American Medical Association.

A reader asks Ann Landers, the advice columnist, to use her influence to "get those insane 'childproof' caps for medicine bottles off the market," adding, "How can you line up the arrows at 3 in the morning when your head is splitting?" Miss Landers replies, "It seems the only people who can open those thill have gone and the only people who can open those thill have gone on the seems the seems of the seems the seems of the seems 'childproof' containers are children. Your pharmacist will be glad to put on a 'normal' cap."

Some of the titles available at an international video fair at Santa Monica, California, included "Chopper Chicks in Zombietown," "A Nymphoid Barbarian in Dinosaur Hell," "A Woman, a Man and Her Futon" and "The Good, the Bad and the Subhumanoid."

Arthur Highee

What Parted the Red Sea Waters for Moses? A Steady Wind Could Have Done It

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — Applying an expert knowledge of wind over water, two oceanographers have developed what they say is a plausible scientific explanation for the parting of the waters that enabled the Israelites to make their miraculous escape from Egypt in the biblical story

The oceanographers calculated that strong winds blowing along the narrow, shallow Gulf of Suez, a northern extension of the Red Sea considered the likely site for the crossing, could account for the phenomenon. Steady winds of 40 knots could push enough water to the south to cause a 10-foot drop in sea level, exposing a large swath of sea floor over which the Israelites could

And when the wind subsided, the scientists concluded, the parted waters could have spilled back into place in

only four minutes. The pursuing Egyptian army, without time to escape the flood, could thus have been drowned

in mid-crossing, as described in the Bible. The theory was proposed by Dr. Doron Nof, a professor of oceanography at Florida State University in Tallahassee, and Dr. Nathan Paldor, an expert in atmospheric sciences at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a visitg scholar at the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography at Narragansett.

They discuss their research in a report to be published next week in The Bulletin of the American Meteorologi-

Since 1962 there have been biblical scholars who translate Hebrew texts of the Book of Exodus as saying the Israelites crossed the Sea of Reeds, a marshy area at the northern end of the Gulf of Suez, not the Red Sea

Dr. Nof and Dr. Paldor say they are the first scientists

to consider the question of the parting of waters during the Exodus as a physical oceanography problem. wandering in the wilderness during which Moses received the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai, accord-Another explanation, based more on archeological findings, involves vast waves, perhaps generated by a

powerful volcanic eruption on the Greek island of Thera. In Exodus 14:21-22, it is written: "And the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground; and the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left."

When the Israelites had passed safely to the other side, the Bible says God told Moses to stretch his hand over the sea again "that the waters may come again upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots, and upon their horse-

Moses obeyed, the pursuing forces of Pharaoh were destroyed and the Israelites began their 40 years of

Dr. Paldor said the new research focused not on whether the crossing had actually occurred, but rather on providing a scientific explanation of how it could have occurred through a phenomenon created by strong

"The Gulf of Suez provides an ideal body of water for such a process because of its unique geography," he said. Most scholars say the northern part of the gulf is the most likely crossing site, though some who favor theories of volcano-generated tidal waves often place it at Lake Manzala, near the Mediterranean.

The Gulf of Suez is more than 200 miles (321 kilometers) long, 12 to 18 miles wide and fairly shallow at its northern end. Winds channeled between the mountains on each side of the gulf can exert a powerful force on the

sea. The scientists' study showed that a wind of 40 knots or 46 miles an hour, (74 kilometers an hour) blowing for 10 to 12 hours, could push water a mile or two from the

original shoreline. "Our physical and mathematical analysis shows that both values for the drop in the sea surface height and withdrawal distance for the water are more than sufficient to cause the calamity that befell the Egyptians,"

The scientists noted that in the biblical account 2 strong wind is said to have blown for the entire night

before the crossing by the Israelites.

They also said the biblical description of the Israelites' going into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground could be explained by the presence of a natural ridge in the bottom of the gulf. The account of a wall of water on either side, they said, supports the theory that the wind was pushing back the water.

New Nuclear Pact by 2 Koreas **Stirs More Suspicion of North**

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

have walked to safety.

TOKYO -- A new agreement between North and South Korea to allow inspections of suspected nuclear weapons sites seems likely to intensify the debate over North Korea's real intentions.

The agreement, concluded Saturday, appeared to fall far short of the kind of specific assurances that Washington and Scoul have sought in trying to stem the North's nucle-

Skeptics, including some in the United States, are concerned that South Korea is being strung along by the North, that the government in Pyongyang is involved in an elaborate delaying maneuver without making real progress on the

The United States was likely to seek clarification Monday when Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard H. Solomon confers with senior South Korean officials, including Minister of Foreign Affairs experts from North and South.

Lee Sang Ock, a presidential security aide, Kim Chong Whi and the sion is the most important of a presidential secretary for economic critical series of confidence-buildaffairs, Kim Chong In.

In recent weeks, several Bush administration officials, including the director of Central Intelligence, Robert M. Gates, have said they believe that North Korea is racing to produce weapons-grade plutoni-um that could be hidden whenever

inspectors finally enter the country. Mr. Gates has said that Pyongyang could develop a nuclear weapon in months, but others, including experts at the Pentagon and the State Department, say a more realistic estimate is a year or two.

Up to the latest round of North-South talks, Seoul had insisted that Pyongyang agree to a precise time-table for inspections. The first trial inspection, South Korean officials said as recently as two weeks ago. should take place next month.

But those conditions were abandoned in Saturday's talks over the creation of a Joint Nuclear Control Commission composed of military

Establishment of the commising measures to which Seoul and Pyongyang agreed when they Reconciliation and Nonaggression in December. That accord called for the comm ssion to be set up by

March 19. Saturday's agreement specifies that the commission be established by the end of this week. Over the next two months, it says, the commission's members will make joint efforts to develop a specific inspection plan.

In a statement Saturday, the South Korean government said it now hoped to carry out the first inspection by early June.

But the agreement does not ap-pear to hold the North to a strict schedule and it does not make specific mention of North Korean sites where North Korea is believed to be building a reprocessing plant to produce weapons-grade plutoni-

In Turkey, Shock and Despair

Rescuers Overwhelmed as They Search for Quake Victims

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service ERZINCAN, Turkey -- When the dawn came on Sunday, raw and frozen, the people's eyes were red rimmed from the weeping, and their hands were calloused and soiled from the searching. A quarter of the city, they said, had collapsed in the earthquake. All that remained, said one volunteer rescuer, was to find the bodies. And even that was not easy, for the dead lay trapped on the concrete slabs compacted as fossils.

Two days after a powerful earthquake shook this eastern Turkish town for 30 seconds, killing hundreds, the place was still overwhelmed on Sunday by grief and shock and the sense that the rescuers' task was too awesome to be coped with except by improvisa-

"We cannot even search every building," said a police official, Rifat Akcoy, who was supervising rescue attempts at a building that had collapsed onto a ground floor coffee shop. "We have to concentrate on those buildings where there were many people.

In the wreckage of the student nurses school dormitory, once four stories high, they thought they heard a voice calling for help. That was around 10:15 A.M.

Swiss and Turkish volunteers bent to the excavation, using drills and power saws to sculpt a cavity from the tangled reinforcement bars and the concrete where the sniffer dogs had detected life. A crowd gathered, almost hopeful.

But then, the voice became a whisper and faded before they broke through into the tiny pocket of safety that had become a coffin in the debris. The teenage girl was

brought out like others, bundled in a blanket, dead, awaiting identification. It was 11:20 A.M.

By midafternoon on Sunday, hundreds of people were known to have died and at least 600 injured had been sent to hospitals up to 195 kilometers (120 miles) away for treatment. The statistics, though, were vague, and no one in authority seemed to be able to say for sure how many people were still trapped, a further reflection of the precariousness of the rescue effort.

The disaster was part of another litany of tragedies for Turkey. First, there were the avalanches in the southeast in January; then, eartier this mouth, a coal mine disaster on the Black Sea coast in which 300 persons were killed. Now this.

The earthquake struck Friday evening, measuring 6.2 on the open-ended Richter scale, just as most of the 175,000 residents of this nondescript halt on Turkey's cast-west highway were gathered for the meal that marks the end of the daylight fast in the Muslim boly month of Ramadan.

On the main street and around the central square, buildings of four or five stories were reduced to layers of concrete.

The earthquake was the most serious in Ezinjan since Turkey's worst-recorded quake killed more than 30,000 people here in 1939.

"He had gone to meet his friends," said a woman, who identified herself as Fikriye, speaking of her husband. "We stayed at home And now he's under there." She gestured to the collapsed seven floors of the City Club.

one side of our building to the other," said a 17-year-old nursing stadent. "All my friends were on the other side, and now they are dead and I'm alive."

A Swiss government relief team which arrived with sniffer dogs and other equipment, was one of the few signs of international help.

In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Saturday that it was sending aid including a 200-bed field hospital. But physicians here said hitterly Sunday that they had seen no sign of foreign medical assistance.

east of here.

at them," Dr. Seren said.

ISRAEL: Anger Rises on Charge of Illegal Arms Sales

(Continued from page 1) with the United States and had reexported American weapons and arms technologies without Washington's permission.

The charges, the focus of a draft report prepared by the State Department's inspector general, appeared last week in U.S. newspapers and on television.

It started with a report in The Washington Times that Israel had given China technology from the American-made Patriot missiles sent here last year to help defend Israel against Iraqi Scud missile attacks during the Gulf War. This was followed by other accounts, including a detailed story in The Wall Street Journal about a pattern of Israeli violations involving such sales as missiles to South Africa and China and cluster bombs to Ethiopia and Chile.

the charges were baseless — a theme echoed by military specialists here. They argued that in some instances the alleged sales never happened. In others, they said, transfers involved technology that did not reveal American secrets or require American permission.

"I think Israel is very careful in this area," said Dore Gold, a de-

as a government consultant. Referpanies had installed American components in their weapons, or had copied them with modifications before reselling them, Mr.

"It is an area like patent law, where someone will say, 'Hey, that was my idea.' There is a strict school of American thought that says that if there is an American bolt and not in an Israeli system then it's American technology in the whole system."

The dispute is expected to be discussed on Monday by Defense Secretary Dick Chency and Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, who is visiting the United States and who has also denied the accu-

A leading concern among Israeli which this country depends upon its Arab neighbors.

Perhaps even more than the American allegations themselves, which reportedly were made known here weeks ago, Israeli offithe result of orchestrated leaks.

tens area, same Lore Gold, a de-fense expert at the Jaffee Center for "This deliberate campaign of back in Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv Uni-slander against Israel is intended to client."

versity, who has served on occasion undermine Israel's position in the American public and in the Ameriring to allegations that Israeli com- can Congress," said Benjamin Netanyahn, a senior Shamir aide. He did not say who in Washington was behind the effort.

Beyond the immediate question of who may have sold what to whom, some experts here say the dispute may signal a fundamental change in United States-Israeli relations. They argue that it affects security arrangements that until now have been kept distinct from political disagreements such as that over Israel's request for \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees to help resettle Jewish emigrés from the for-

mer Soviet Union. "This could be a major turning point in the strategic relationship," said Gerald M. Steinberg, a strategic-studies specialist at Bar Ilan University near Tel Aviv. The preofficials is that they may risk losing sent level of mutual mistrust "is Israeli officials that in all cases, future U.S. technology transfers, without precedent," Mr. Steinberg

> years were that each side would not look too closely at the other's technology improvements," he said. "Now we're seeing this issue being reopened. Where Israel thought it cials have been upset by the spate was in the position of sharing infor-of news articles, which they see as was in the position of sharing infor-mation with an ally, the State Department report is putting Israel back in the position of being a

Bill Clinton campaigning for the Illinois primary on Tuesday. **CLINTON:** Big Edge Predicted gas "will probably do well" in Con-

David Wilhelm, who is running

Mr. Clinton's national campaign, "You'll see more coalescing behind the front-runner because George Bush." In a televised interview on Sun-

day, Mr. Tsongas said he had been "blasted away" by "negative" and "misleading" television advertisements from the Clinton campaign but insisted that he would be "competitive" in Michigan and Illinois. "I'm trying to climb myself out

of that with my message," he said. paign in Connecticut for its March Mr. Tsongas said he would cam-24 primary and in New York for the April 7 primary. Under ques-tioning, he reiterated that he would support Mr. Clinton if his rival won the Democratic nomination but would not accept the vice presidential spot on the ticket because of

economic policy differences.
"I don't want to be part of something I know is wrong," he said. Mr. Brown, on a nationally televised news program, attacked Mr. Clinton, saying that he "started out as a right-wing conservative" be-cause of his role in the Democratic Leadership Council. The council is widely viewed as a moderate group.

Without providing any exam-ples, Mr. Brown called Mr. Clinton's backers "hustlers out of the East Coast" and said he was the Mr. Wilhelm said that Mr. Tson-

Mr. Clinton. Mayor Coleman A. Young of Detroit joined other major black leaders in both states in backing Mr. Clinton. states rich with delegates may take a toll on his fund-raising, and competing in New York will require an organizational effort of a scale that he was unable to muster in the Public confirmation of Mr. Clin-

ton's surge since his Super Tuesday victories last week in Texas, Florida and other Southern states came with the publication of polls over the weekend.

A Chicago Sun-Times-Fox News Gallup Poll of Illinois voters on Wednesday and Thursday gave Mr. Clinton 48 percent, Mr. Tsongas 21 percent and Mr. Brown 7 percent, with the remainder split evenly be tween undecided and an uncom mitted slate originally filed by backers of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York.

The latest poll in Michigan, conducted by the Detroit News on Thursday and Friday, gave Mr. Clinton 49 percent, Mr. Tsongas 18 percent, Mr. Brown 17 percent, with 16 percent undecided. The margin of error was 4.5 percent. But even before the polls came

out, key politicians in both states had spotted the tide. Michigan's Republican chairman, David Doyle said, "I think Clinton is going to do very well here. I think he's going to win big in Michigan. I would be very surprised if he isn't over 50 percent."

Representative Richard J. Durbin of Illinois, who jumped aboard the Clinton bandwagon on Saturday.

2 Missions Begin

(Continued from page 1)

troop deployment when he said

that he wanted the troops in the field "as soon as possible" and that

he was experiencing "difficulties"

to the balking by some nations at the \$634 million budget. Under the peace plan, Croatian forces and the Serb-led federal army will withdraw from contested

parts of Croatia. All militias are to

be disarmed, and the regions will

Despite frequent breaks, a UN-

sponsored cease-fire has generally

held in Croatia since it was signed

come under UN protection.

This was apparently a reference

beyond his control.

UN:

Kennedy To Marry A Lawyer

By Charles Trueheart WASHINGTON - Sena-

tor Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts intends to marry a Washington lawyer, Victoria Reggie, 38. a divorced mother of two and a Kennedy family friend. In a statement released by his office Saturday, Mr. Ken-

nedy, 60, said, "I've known her for many years. We began dating last June, and she has brought enormous happiness into my life. I look forward to our marriage and our life to-

The wedding will take place at an unspecified date and place later this year. Mr. Kennedy's surprise

marriage plans come two years before what could be a difficult re-election campaign against his state's popular Republican governor, William Weld. Mr. Kennedy's public

dren by his marriage to Joan Keanedy, which ended in di-vorce in 1982, and he is the paterfamilias for the offspring of his siblings. Miss Reggie has two children, Curran, 9, and Caroline, 6, from her previous marriage, which ended in di-

versity Law School, Miss Reggie is a partner in the Washington office of New York's Keck, Mahin & Cate. Her father, Edmund M. Reggie, is a lawyer and retired city judge in Crowley, Louisi-ana. He is under federal indictment on II counts of alleged bank fraud for \$4 million worth of questionable

transactions involving a Crowley savings and loan. Mr. Reggie has denied the charges. Paper Says Fake Money

standing in Massachuseits, as not "real Iragis." elsewhere, has not fully recovered from his role in last year's rape trial of his nephew William Kennedy Smith. Mr. Kennedy has three chil-"He's in the driver's seat," said

vorce two years ago.

A graduate of Sophie New comb College and Tulane Uni-

> equipped.
> Their AK-47 assault nifles are Their AK-47 assault rifles are ing their motors into reverse as they often rusty, few have boots or uniplow into a wall of grass and reeds.

"I had just walked through from

"We have 20 doctors and 21 nurses," said Yavuz Seren, a physician, "and yesterday we treated about 1,000 people and sent 600 more onto Erzerum." He was referring to a bigger city 195 kilometers

Such were the limited facilities in Ezinian, where the hospital, too, was battered by the quake, that, "ifthey are really seriously injured, we just send them on without looking

MARSHES: Shiites Are Besieged

(Continued from page 1) positions of our military divisions,"

The Shiites, who make up about half of Iraq's population, have long chafed under the domination of President Saddam Hussein and the other Sunni Muslims who control

the Baghdad government. The Shiites rose up against the government after Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War. For several days, rebel fighters controlled most of the south, including the city of Basra. But the uprising was crushed within a month by government forces, and the Shiite fighters fled to Iran or the marshlands.

In the year since the uprising. Shiite shrines, mosques, schools, ecrated or destroyed in what Shiites say is a concerted effort to eradicate their culture and religion. Shiites say tens of thousands have been imprisoned or executed.

Rebel leaders say they have uncovered numerous mass graves but have been unable to guide outsiders to the sites because of the hostilities. One of the aites, at Al Shehat. holds the bodies of some of the 2,000 people missing from Kuwait, these leaders contend.

A United Nations report last month on the human rights situation in Iraq said that the government was attempting to "destroy Shia culture by wiping out its tradi-tional leaders."

The repression of the Shiites has been accompanied by a crude propaganda campaign by the Iraqi re-gime, accusing the sect of heresy and labeling the tribes in the marshes, who have aided the rebels, as "monkey-faced" people who are

Leaders of the 10 main Shiite rebel groups, most of which are closely linked to the Shiite government in Iran, say they suspect that their inability to focus world attention on their plight has also been hampered by their sect's image as inimical to Western culture and

"Because we are Shiites, because we are linked with Iran, we are ignored," said a Shiite leader, Ali Ali Adhadh. "People assume we are incapable of democracy or friendly relations with the West."

The rebels, provided with sanctuary and support by Iran, operate out of small base camps along the border with Iraq and deep inside the marshes. But despite the backing of Iran, they are poorly

forms, and there is little medicine to ward off the pestilence of the swamp that breeds festering sores, fevers, and malaria. Sick and wounded fighters often die before they can complete the three- or four-day journey to Iran for treat-

One who survived the trip, Karim Kalis, said from his hospital bed in Ahwaz, Iran, that he was ambushed with his unit a week earlier near the Iraqi city of Amara, and that one rebel was killed and 12 were wounded.

But he said that by the time his group staggered into Iran from the marshes after three days of travel, only four of the wounded men were

"We are terrified of even small wounds," he said. hope of recovery."

"It was a one-sided fight," he said weakly. "We had nothing to put up against the heavy guns." But hate is a potent weapon, and hundreds of young men, including some 1,000 army deserters, are said to have gone into the marshes recently looking for a gun and a chance to fight.

The Shiite rebels appear to be a devout group, laying out their prayer mats in the crude mud hats they share with other fighters, stacks of wooden ammunition boxes with Persian script on the side, and old WC2DOILS.

They speak with veneration of their religious leaders. The women are covered in sweeping folds of black cloth that look severe, even by Iranian standards. And many of the rebel lodgings have photos not only of Ayatollah Hakim, but the former Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

But when questioned about their motivation, the Shiite fighters usually stress Iraqi atrocities rather than religious ideals. Most, when they speak of the Iraqi government, use the word Saddam, as if the war is being waged against one man.

"Saddam killed two of my children," said Hussein Kader, a 32year-old fighter. They were small, 2 and 3, but when the soldiers came to the village, they shot them. I fight for this."

The war in the swamps is a deadly game of cat and mouse. Rebels. say they are constantly on the move, often with their families, to escape Iraqi forces seeking to hunt them down

Even the rebels — who rely on the natives to guide their boats through the labyrinth of channels and streams — often get lost, jerk-

GULF: Contemplation of Attack

(Continued from page 1) at the first opportunity at which the cent warning came last week. administration feels it will have world backing

"But they know how to play the chess game too," the official said and such an opportunity has yet to

Since the end of the Gulf War. the United Nations has formally warned trag four times that it is violating the terms of the cease-fire, in which Baghdad pledged uncon-ditional cooperation with efforts to catalogue and destroy its programs Iordan to try to reduce smuggling for nuclear, biological, chemical

Should Iraq continue to defy the cease-fire resolution. American and United Nations options are effectively limited to two choices: further warnings or force. Trade sanctions imposed against

and missile warfare. The most re-

iraq shortly after its invasion of Kuwait remain in force. The United States moved last

week to close the largest remaining leak in the embargo by winning a commitment from King Hussein of

CANCER: Anti-Tumor Compound Found in Broccoli

(Continued from page 1)

excite easily," said Dr. Talalay, who has been studying anti-carci-nogenic compounds for more than

In the new experiments, the scientists also presented a sophisticated but swift method for ferreting out other promising anti-cancer in-gredients in foods and for determining whether certain means of

Thus far, the researchers have learned that microwaving broccoli desirable guardians against malig-does not deactivate sulforaphane, nancy. They seem to work by bondand they also have evidence that ing with any toxins they encounter, steaming the vegetable likewise preventing the chemicals from alone.

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Solution to Puzzle of March 13

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OBOE PERI CHORES MIA NODS LEGALSPEEDLIMIT

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14 Type of exam

16 Astronaut Bean

15 Residence

17 Israeli port

18 Raison ----

19 Tilt sideways

20 English liquor holder?

10 Derisive

Studies of cancer patterns in the United States and abroad have revealed a strong statistical link between the consumption of vegetables and a relative immunity to a variety of cancers.

Researchers have long known that when cultured cells are exposed to a wide spectrum of chemicals in foods, from organic ingredicooking or storing vegetables cut ents to added preservatives, the down on the potency of their anti-

sortment of enzymes. Some of the enzymes are highly

45 Type of opera

46 Commit check

Rosenkavalie

fraud

47 Garland

52 Field role

54 Snooze

56 Outstanding

63 Not taped

65 Grad

64 Discourage

67 Plow pullers

68 Merchants'

69 Solicitude

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6 Assist an

7 Scourge of

8 To the point

9 Closefitting

10 Fifty percent

11 Came down

13 Picnic visitor

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25 First of a series

26 Irish playwright

27 Singer Baker

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48 Historical

30 Not at all

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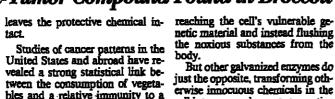
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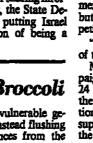
risk of cancer.

But other galvanized enzymes do just the opposite, transforming otherwise innocuous chemicals in the cell into a more dangerous, reactive form that on occasion can mutate the cell's DNA and increase the

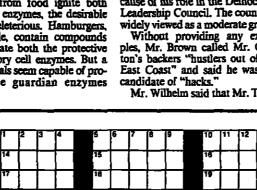
chemicals from food ignite both families of enzymes, the desirable for example, contain compounds that stimulate both the protective and unsavory cell enzymes. But a

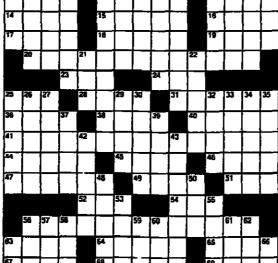
and the deleterious. Hamburgers, few chemicals seem capable of provoking the guardian enzymes





As it turns out, many of the





D New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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57 At any time 59 Female deer 60 Otherwise

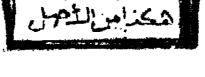
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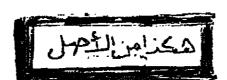
To our readers in Berlin You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every marning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

major violations on Sunday. But on Saturday, eight people were killed and more than 20 wounded in an upsurge in fighting, reflecting conmine that country's economy, actinued tensions. (AP. WP. Reuters) cording to a report in the Sunday

Is CIA Weapon in Iraq Jan. 3. There were no reports of The Associated Press LONDON — The CIA is flooding Iraq with fake dinars to under-

> Telegraph.
> The newspaper, quoting unidentified CIA sources, said "agents and unsuspecting traders" were smuggling in the notes through Jordan, Iran and Turkey.





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The Weapons Challenge

No to the Next Saddam

It is no secret that the countries now scrambling to destroy Iraq's nuclear program, including the United States, helped supply Baghdad with the tools to build the bomb. Legislation now before the U.S. Congress could keep that from happening again. And George Bush? He is against it.

The legislation, co-sponsored by Howard Wolpe of Michigan and Edward Markey of Massachusetts, both House Democrats, puts President Bush's nonproliferation promises to the test. Will he continue to permit dangerous exports or accept the need for tougher restraints?

U.S. law now bars the export of critical facilities and fuel to nuclear renegades, But it permits the export of highly enriched uranium, which fuels nuclear reactors that merate power but can be diverted to bomb-making. And it imposes no controls on the export of so-called dual use items that have legitimate uses but could also be

employed in bomb-making.
Title III of the proposed Export Administration Act would help close these loopholes. It also applies sanctions against foreign businesses and states that ship critical

The Ship Got Through

technology to states that wish to become nuclear powers. That makes sense, because the United States cannot stop nuclear proliferation single-handed. The Bush administration wants to strike Title III from the bill. It says the provision would limit presidential flexibility, inhibit the United States from supplying technology to help Eastern Europe build safer nuclear reactors, and discourage efforts to negotiate stronger multilateral export controls.

These objections are unpersuasive. The bill imposes sanctions that do not now exist. But it gives the president leeway to waive these restrictions, including those that might inhibit the export of safer reactor technology to Eastern Europe. And it strengthens President Bush's negotiating hand with exporters by demonstrating U.S. willingness to sacrifice sales to slow the spread of nuclear arms.

Given the ease with which "peaceful" materials and processes can be diverted to bomb-making, technology sales inevitably carry some risk. The sponsors of Title III lean toward reducing that risk. In light of the Iraqi experience, the president would do well to lean with them instead of against them.

country with a hunger for these devices and

First to state the obvious: To intercept the North Korean freighter Dae Hung Ho. with its presumed cargo of missiles for Iran and perhaps Syria, would have been better than to miss it. The United States had no intention of seizing the missiles or of preventing the ship from delivering them, but it would have been helpful to obtain irrefutable proof that the North Koreans, despite their endless denials, were selling these weapons to Middle Eastern customers.

There is a useful lesson in the freighter's success in evading the naval screen: Aerial surveillance is not foolproof. In this case the ship was making its way through waters crowded with traffic, and tracking one ship out of many is apparently not a simple exercise even for people who have the advantage of satellites and pairol planes. It would be nice if arms control could be enforced by remote control, from the sky, but to be reliable a control system requires actual inspections, close up, at sea and on the ground.

The precedents for the next stage of worldwide arms control rules and enforcement are now evolving in the Middle East. The central issue continues to be Iraq, and the United Nations' perseverance in carrying out its resolution to strip the Iraqis of their weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them. So far the Security

- THE NEW YORK TIMES. Council has made all the right decisions. But as the affair of the North Korean freighter indicates, Iraq is hardly the only

the wealth to acquire them. The previous system, in which the international nuclear inspections were managed by the country being inspected, is insufficient. Iraq was being inspected regularly and at the same time was making rapid progress toward nuclear weapons. If the world wants a higher degree of security, it is going to have of inspections in which the United Nations' inspectors are able to decide for themselves

Korea, or Iran or Syria would ever accept that kind of intrusion. Perhaps the answer is to make certain commercial and diplomatic advantages, such as most-favored-nation treatment of trade, contingent on accepting it. If the majority of the world's governments, led by the United States, cannot summon up the determination to enforce sensible standards, they are going to have to live with horrifying threats from the minority of countries that want to build unlimited arsenals. Now is the time to press for serious inspections. As the North Korean freighter usefully showed, it is not safe to rely on surveillance from the sky.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

To Reassure Ukraine

Ukraine has halted the transfer of its tactical nuclear arms to Russia, where they were being sent for dismantling. That should shock Washington into swift new measures to control loose nukes in the former Soviet Union. President Leonid Kravchuk, who has pledged to make Ukraine nuclear free, defends the suspension by say-ing he had "no guarantee" that the missiles would in fact be destroyed once they reached Russia. America, which has a profound interest in furthering disarmament in the old Soviet Union, could help in three ways.

It could agree to reciprocal inspections allowing Americans to oversee the dismantling of weapons in Russia and Russians to oversee the dismantling of U.S. arms. Such an agreement on reciprocal inspections becomes more urgently needed by the day.

Second, it could press for a new agreement with Russia to cut arms further. That would provide an incentive to Ukraine, which distrusts Russia, to get rid of its nuclear arms. Third, it could put Mr. Kravchuk on no-

tice that Ukraine will get no Western assistance if it tries to hold onto its arms. Part of Ukraine's hesitancy arises from its growing mistrust of Boris Yeltsin's Russia.

to support a much more aggressive regimen

where they will go, and when. It is fair to ask why countries like North

Mr. Kravchuk, playing to Ukrainian ultranationalists in order to maintain power, has done little to ease the suspicion. And Moscow appravates it by reopening the issue of Crimea, which it ceded to Ukraine in 1954.

The U.S. government is trusted in both Moscow and Kiev, and can thus work to prevent the rivalry from exploding. An agreement on mutual inspection, for examwould allow U.S. inspectors to verify that Ukrainian arms shipped to Russia were in fact being destroyed, and not added to Russia's arsenal or sold to other countries.

A U.S.-Russian agreement to make deeper arms cuts would also reduce risks. Yet last week's meeting in Brussels between Secretary of State James Baker and Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev of Russia made little progress. Russia is ready to ban land based missiles with multiple warheads, in which it enjoys an advantage. But the United States, in return, has to accept deep cuts

in warheads at sea and on bombers. Mutual inspections and deeper cuts might reassure Ukraine enough to resume disarming. And American reassurances could be backed by a stern warning that there will be no aid to nuclear mischiefmakers in the republics.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Urgent, Sensible, Cheap

Suddenly and to good purpose, a foreign policy issue — aid to Russia and the other former Soviet republics — is moving back washing about and habits of accountability are weak, corruption must be tackled harder. Russians must get their reform act better into a political debate otherwise smothered by domestic concerns. A boost has come from former President Richard Nixon, who last week challenged his fellow Republican. George Bush, to ward off a "new despotism." Set aside the incongruity of having a politician who launched his career by asking the ugly question "Who lost China?" convert the episode to nostalgia, and sug-gest that default on aid to Moscow might provoke the new question of "Who lost Russia?" On the merits of aid, he is right.

President Bush observed plaintively that he operates "in a time of constrained resources." This is a strange and submissive posture for the lion of Desert Storm. He might more accurately have said that he operates in a time of constrained politics and that he hesitates to commit his own uncertain fortunes to an effort that might stir an electoral backlash. To be sure, Mr. Bush has no monopoly on timidity. Although it could be a splendid issue for them, none of the Democratic presidential contenders has stepped up to it. This has been left to figures outside the presidential campaigns.

Russia and company have their work cut out. In a context where dollars are now

together so as to induce foreign banks and bureaucracies actually to disburse the full sums they have committed (\$54 billion by European Community tally) and then to use those and new resources more efficiently.

But the West should not make unrealistic demands. In 1990, GNP in Russia and the republics fell by 3 percent and in 1991 by a frightening 12 to 17 percent. The consolidated deficit came to 20 to 25 percent of GNP, and prices rose 86 percent without matching improvements in supply. The old command system is falling apart without yet compensa-tory progress toward a market economy. Emergency relief in food and, in particu-

lar, medicines remains vital, Russia's early entry into the international Monetary Fund will let that practiced agency move into the essential project of stabilizing the ruble — if the Bush administration can muster its forces to get IMF replenishment out of Congress. Unchecked, Russia's crisis can only lead on to a loss of control and reversion to authoritarianism. For Americans, attempting to stave off this collapse is urgent, sensible and, at a few billion dollars a year, cheap at the price.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Nonproliferation Had Better Interest You

T ONDON - It is a boring word, and we ought to invent a brisker one, but the subject is not boring at all. It could have us all clutching our seats before 1992 is out.

The word is anti-proliferation, meaning an attempt to prevent the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons - more clumsy names for hair-raising things — into the hands of some of the world's most dangerous men.

The subject is gripping not only because the need for an anti-proliferation plan of action is urgent but also because it raises an awkward moral question for the anti-proliferators. It is going to need clear thinking and steady nerves.

Anti-proliferation could be the foreign policy issue of the early 1990s, for the simple reason that proliferation has suddenly become much likelier. Steady on, it will be objected: The doomsayers were prophesying years ago that there would be 20-odd nuclear powers by 1992, and it hasn't happened. No, but it could happen now, for the world has

changed radically, in two ways.

One change is the end of the Cold War, which used to provide many a Third World dictator with a comfortable refuge in time of trouble. If one superpower glared at him, he could retire to the protection of the other. Now the refuge has been taken away. The other change is the technological revelation of the Gulf War,

which showed that most dictators' conventional defenses are wide open to electronic precision warfare. For these reasons, a number of the world's least desirable characters are

tempted to equip themselves with the only other thing that could guarantee their survival and ability to throw their weight about: a small armory of weapons of mass destruction, probaBy Brian Beedham

bly nuclear but if possible chemical or biological, too, and the means to shoot them at targets far away. Saddam Hussein has made his bid for such an armory. North Korea's Kim Il Sung is next in line. The line will

swiftly lengthen if either succeeds. That is the challenge, and people began to grasp the size of it late last year. Only now are they starting to grasp the size of the difficulties in the way of meeting the challenge.

There is the unexpectedly large practical difficulty of linding out ex-actly who is trying to build a secret

The line has to be drawn. Better fewer than more.

armory of these things, and where, and how. The experience with Saddam has been dismal. It turns out that the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was supposed to be checking on his nuclear plans before the Gulf War, had no idea what he was really up to. The much more intrusive inspectors the United Nations has sent into Iraq since the war have on several vital occasions been

deceived or defied.
If Saddam can set out to blindfold the world, so can Kim Il Sung, and so can assorted other experts in the art of dictatorial survival

If they are not to succeed, we need a much more efficient global inspection authority, with the right to look where it wants, when it wants, and with enough inspectors to do the job. But that is only the start.

A recalcitrant government will sooner or later refuse to let the inspectors in, or reject the whole idea of inspection. The first blank refusal may come from Iraq in the next few weeks, or from North Korea a little later in 1992. Those who believe that proliferation must not happen will then have to take a deep breath and tell the no-saying government that it either complies or gets its suspect factories bombed. It will be nice if this can be said, in

one voice, by the UN Security Councal. If it cannot, those who are adamant about nonproliferation will have to say it, and do it, themselves. But before this happens, the anti-

proliferation stalwarts must face up to another difficulty. They are saying, in effect, that some countries can have nuclear weapons and longrange missiles, and others cannot. The awkwardness is not diminished by the fact that the countries which have these weapons are among the keenest of the anti-proliferators.

There is no way round this awkwardness. It is just conceivable that the manufacture of bacteriological and some kinds of chemical weapons can be globally prohibited, but nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles are out of the wizard's bag. If all present possessors gave them up, somebody else would rapidly reinvent them, and relish his monopoly. And these things cannot be handed over to a single center of control, some dispassionately godlike international agency, because no such body exists or can yet be invented.

This being so, the only truthful

thing to say is that it is better for these weapons to be in the hands of a few countries rather than many; and that their present possessors are, on the whole, a fairly responsible lot, especially since Russia's

Perhaps the present official list of

five nuclear powers will be slightly expanded in the next few years. It may be too late to stop India, and therefore Pakistan. Israel's special geopolitical dilemma, and its sheer iness, may win a continued closing of the world's official eyes to the fact that the Israelis have already gone nuclear. But somewhere about there the line has to be drawn. Fewer is

tor's murderously armed missiles.

No, it cannot stop nuclear bombs in submarines or in suitcases; but missiles still seem to be the troublemaker's preferred threatener. (Remember the shipload that just slipped into Iran under the U.S. Navy's nose.) Those who thought in Cold War days that there was no case for an anti-missile system may have to reopen their minds.

proliferated world.

better than more. The drawing of the line, however,

may not always work. Some tough may succeed in getting his hands on a few of these weapons because he was not spotted in time or he managed to defy those telling him to desist. So the third thing the antiproliferators have to tell themselves is that it may after all be handy to have a defense against such a dicta-

No, an anti-missile defense will never be perfect; but it may be good enough to ward off the handful of missiles a Third World troublemaker might have managed to acquire be-fore someone blew the whistle.

It all sounds like too much trou-

ble? Think of a nuclear Iraq gazing at the Gulf's oil; a nuclear North Korea led by one of world's last Communists; maybe a nuclear fundamentalist Algeria across the water from Marseilles and Naples; and so on. If anti-proliferation frightens you, you haven't begun to imagine a

But Look What America Was Doing for Saddam

BOSTON — A year after the Gulf War, Saddam Hussein remains a menace, evading United Nations orders to destroy his nuclear and missile manufacturing plants. George Bush has hinted at renewed military action if the evasion

goes on. There could be a June surprise. With all that was and still is at stake in Iraq, the U.S. Congress has been surprisingly slow to look into past American policy. What was the United States doing while the Iraqi dictator was growing into such a menace? The answer to that puestion has begun to emerge in the press. It is a shocking answer: The United States was feeding Saddam's war machine and his ambition.

That is the consistent theme of reports in The Washington Post, in The New York Times in a January piece by Seymour Hersh, and in a series by Murray Waas and Douglas Frantz in the Los Angeles Times. These are some of the important U.S. policy decisions they found. In 1982 the Reagan administration, wanting to

prevent Saddam's defeat by Iran, decided to provide him with secret intelligence. This helped Iraq learn the disposition of Iranian forces.

The administration allowed Iraq's regional al-lies, which at the time included Saudi Arabia. Kuwait and Jordan, to send Baghdad Americanmade arms; among the weapons supplied were thousands of TOW anti-tank missiles, Huey helicopters, small arms and mortars. In the same year the State Department removed Iraq from the By Anthony Lewis

official list of terrorist countries, thereby making it eligible for U.S. aid. In fact, Saddam continued to narbor terrorists, and Washington knew it.
The United States immediately began giving

Iraq guarantees for credit to buy American farm products. Farm and other credits for Iraq eventu-ally came to \$3 billion — no doubt freeing ddam to spend money on arms. The Los Angeles Times stories described

George Bush as playing a leading part in pressing J.S. support for Iraq over the next years.
In June 1984, Vice President Bush telephoned the president of the Export-Import Bank to urge approval of a \$500 million loan guarantee for

Iraq to build an oil pipeline, Ex-Im, which had been reluctant, approved. In February 1987, Vice President Bush telephoned the Ex-Im president to press for \$200

million in loan guarantees. Economists warned the bank that Iraq could not repay the loans, but the bank approved the guarantees. In March 1987, the Commerce Department approved export licenses for dual use technology for Iraq, useful for scientific or military purpos In the next few years, exports of this kind totaled \$600 million. Much of the equipment may have gone into aerial spying and other military uses.

In August 1988, a cease-fire ended the Iran-Iraq

war but the U.S. tilt toward Iraq continued. Intelligence was being provided as late as May 1990. In 1989 Mr. Bush, now president, signed a national security order directing government

agencies to improve ties with Iraq.

In October 1989, Secretary of State James
Baker telephoned Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter and urged him to approve \$1 billion
in new loan guarantees to Iraq despite fears that the credits were being misused. In November Mr.

Yeutter approved the guarantees.

In January 1990, President Bush signed an executive order finding that it would not be "in the national interest" for the Ex-Im Bank to stop loan guarantees to Iraq.

In April and June 1990, the Commerce Department proposed restrictions on high-technology exports to Iraq. An interagency group chaired by Robert Gates, then deputy national security adviser to Mr. Bush, rejected the proposals. In July 1990, the Senate voted overwhelmingly

to cut off loan guarantees to Iraq because of Saddam's human rights violations, including the gassing of a Kurdish village. The administration condemned the vote.
On July 31, 1990, with 100,000 Iraqi troops

massed at the Kuwait border, Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly went to Capitol Hill and testified against ending loan guarantees to Iraq.
On Aug. 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait.

The New York Times.

Bush: On to the Middle West, With Far Still to Go

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The morning after the "Super Tuesday" primaries, when the Bush sweep had finally calmed the nerves of more agitated campaign and White House aides. Dan Quayle sat in his office and offered the suggestion that the worst phase was about over. In theory at least, he and his boss can soon get back to the more serious business of finding a message for the fall campaign and a purpose for a second term.

Later that day, Vice President Quayle flew out to Illinois and Michigan — the two states whose Tuesday

By Dudley Fishburn

The writer is a Conservative member

of Parliament for the London

constituency of Kensington.

LONDON — The British general election is under way. Ahead lies

a grueling campaign, lasting a full three weeks before election day on

April 9 - three weeks at the end of

fed up with all things political.

which the public will be thoroughly

Long enough for us, but just one-10th of the time that the poor Ameri-can public has to suffer the onslaught

of political bombast between the New

Hampshire primary and election day.

politician, shall keep an eye on the finances. After all, I have to raise \$15,000 to fight the election in my

constituency; if I spend more I get

disqualified. The close watch is not

on raising the money but on seeing

that there is no overspending.

There are no political action com-

mittees, no Friends of Dudley Fish-

burn and no slush funds, But \$15,000

is enough, since I know that it is all

all-important television coverage to

be thought out. What I will say, not

how much time I can buy, is the

question. Each candidate gets exactly

Each candidate, too, is allowed,

courtesy of the Royal Mail, free post-

age on a single election leaflet that

goes out to every voter. What the

public does not watch it will have to

read about - and it had better be

My American political friends.

aghast at the presumption that I dare

call myself a politician with such puny

resources at my command, ask, "How

do you get anyone to vote for you?"

Laugh at my three-week campaign.

Mock my \$15,000 in funds. But note,

quick about it.

Prepare to be envious.

the same amount of free air time.

Then there is, as in America, the

my opponents will have as well.

During the campaign, I, like any

primaries will, the Bush camp believes, decisively demonstrate the futility of Pat Buchanan's quest. Even if the right-wing commentator carries on to the California primary in June, the White House and Mr. Quayle thinks. the press will devote less and less attention to Mr. Buchanan's rantings.

As you might expect, Mr. Quayle is dismissive of Mr. Buchanan, a man some see as a legitimate contender for the 1996 nomination. "Pat thinks he has a big following for himself — a

ency will turn out to vote. Note, too,

that 95 percent of my constituents will

be registered to vote. In Britain it is

easy to register, indeed hard not to do

so: The lists are updated annually and

the onus to get the right names on the

list rests as much with the public au-

thorities as with the private individual.

Second and more important — more important even than my winning

ways, my long campaign and swollen coffers — is the voting booth itself. In

the polling station, voters are handed a

pencil (no, it's not on a piece of string) and a slip of paper with the names of

three or four candidates and their par-

ties printed on it. A simple X in the

appropriate box is all that is required,

and off they go. That's it.

There is not the long list of political offices, Electoral College candi-

dates, propositions, symbols, fine

print and columns that greet the be-

One other difference — it sends a

shudder through my American friends

in elected office — is that the incum-

bent enjoys few advantages over the

challenger. In our election, a number

of the most promising names in poli-

tics will be swept from office. In my

natch it will not make a fig of differ-

ence that I have been a member of

Parliament for three and a half years.

this. People float in and out of office.

You don't have to be a politician to get

into politics: Margaret Thatcher was a

chemist, John Major was a banker and

I was executive editor of The Econo-

mist before becoming incarcerated in

The ease of getting into, and of being booted out of, British politics

attracts better people, not worse. A

healthy legislature draws its represen-

tatives from the public at large, warts

and all, and returns them to a useful

The New York Times.

the House of Commons.

life after a spell in office.

There is a particular advantage to

wildered American voter.

ive movement. "The real leaders of that movement, in Congress and the Republican Party, have rejected his kind of conservatism" as "isolation-ist, protectionist and exclusionary," Mr. Quayle said. "They know he would narrow the base of the party,

The British Do It Differently

when the rest of us are trying to expand it ... We fought those bat-tles for years before Reagan came along, and, my gosh, we don't want to go back and fight them again." Mr. Quayle clearly implied that he thought there had been an overreacif you will, that on April 9 about 75 tion to Mr. Buchanan, that the White percent of the electors in my constitu-

House and the Bush campaign became so focused on "answering the mail," i.e., responding to every rhetorical challenge Mr. Buchanan could raise, that it forgot that the president had more important work to do. He says that work will now begin in earnest, but we have heard that song before. For months George Bush promised that his State of the Union

bloc of voters who will support Bush

or not, depending on what he says. I

Nor does Mr. Quayle see him as a

big factor in the future of the conser-

will be surprised if that's the case."

address would chart his future agenda, but it did not. Mr. Quayle says the speech got lost because of the immediate shift to New Hampshire politick-ing against Mr. Buchanan, but con-cedes, "We have to put more meat on the bones" of the second-term agends. That is a massive understatement.

At a time when voters are clearly signaling recognition that the country and its economy are in serious trouble, it remains to be seen whether the president can rouse himself to present a real blueprint for the future. It is never easy for an incumbent to do that, and Mr. Bush has been in the

White House as vice president and president for more than 11 years. He is temperamentally wedded to the status quo, as belits a man who grew up in comfort and remains well insulated from the rigors of daily life. Except for Mr. Quayle and a handful of young White House aides, Mr. Bush has sur-rounded himself with folks who look to the past rather than the future for guidance on policy and politics.

I thought that my fellow Illinoisian, Sam Skinner, would bring a dose of realism and fresh vision to the operation as chief of staff, but so far there is no evidence to support that view. A speech by Mr. Skinner this month to a group of major business executives virtually all of them Republicans was described to me the next day as "embarrassingly superficial and parti-san," certainly not the confidencebuilder they expected or needed. Mr. Quayle is right in suggesting

that the coming weeks will provide Mr. Bush several opportunities as president to define his purpose and plans. He is headed for a veto battle over the Democratic tax bill and will have a chance, once again, to put forward his own alternative. He will probably be given a defense bill that he will say cuts Pentagon spending too far, so the contrast between his national security policy and the opposition's will become sharper.

Mr. Quayle puts great stock in Con-gress as the fall guy, arguing that when Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas (the man he expects the Democrats to nominate) "has to start defending the Democratic Congress," his gloss as an outsider will rub off. "If it's Bill Clinton," he said, "Jimmy Carter will be resurrected in all his glory and we will remind people of what it was like when we last had a Democratic president and a Democratic president and a Democratic president and a Democratic forms. dent and a Democratic Congress

I suspect Mr. Quayle is right that there are votes to be made in bashing Congress, but unless I am not hearing the voters clearly, they also want to know what plans the next Bush administration would have for jobs, schools and health care. In the opening statement of his

news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Bush said those and similar topics were very much on his mind. He also said he knew "the world is a vastly changed place from even a year ago. That is a start in the right direction but he has a long way to go.

The Washington Post.

delivered on that promise. The real bitterness in Washington centers on President Mitterrand. Nonetheless, Bush administration officials view Chancellor Kohl as the key player, the only one in Europe who can save the GATT round. "The president has a lot riding on free trade," a senior administration offi-

cial said. The administration does not want a failure of the GATT round, on top of the problems that we've been having with Japan and Canada.

And our European friends need to take this seriously. Administration officials believe that Europe is so caught up in its own Community affairs that if the issue comes down to choosing between the GATT round and cementing the feeling of "union" that came out of the recent European summit at Maastricht, Europe will let the

Uruguay Round go down the drain, triggering costly trade wars.

"Kohl would rather keep Mitterrand's friendship at this point," one Washington insider says. "The Germans are always afraid of being too bold, afraid of being criticized for being dominant. Kohl wants to make sure that he has Mitterrand on his

side, instead of against him."
French diplomats have historically played "the German card" well, manipulating German officials to be responsive to a French agenda. This frustrates many German businessmen who understand quite well that German manufacturers will be among the principal losers if the GATT round fails.

But as a politician Mr. Kohl weighs that argument against the insistence of some others that the current decade will be "the decade" of Europe," and that success in En-rope will be a more important source of growth than GATT

As Americans read the signals coming from Bonn, Mr. Kohl has already made his decision by choosing the future of France (as defined by Mr. Mitterrand) over the future of the global system (as defined by other trading partners who want to restore rationality to agricultural subsidies).

Mr. Kohl is said to be seeking a way of getting the GATT issue put behind him so that it will not dominate the

Munich economic summit. But the

only way he can get the issue resolved is to put pressure on Mr. Mitterrand to make a deal with the Americans and other GATT countries.
That is what Mr. Kohl must do to continue to get American support for Germany's priority targets, including its lead role in Eastern Europe and among the former Soviet States. Otherwise he risks a serious break with

the United States. The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Cleveland Critics

NEW YORK — The papers comment today [March 15] about the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The Times thinks what the Democrats all over the country are after is the nomination of Mr Cleveland, and no one but Cleveland and that only the machine politicians are against him. But the Morning Advertiser sums Mr. Cleveland up: "He was squarely beaten four years ago for the Presidency. What has he done and what issue has arisen since he was carted to the political boneyard to endear him to the American people?"

1917: Stakes in China

BERNE - The Kölnische Volkszeirung yesterday [March 14] admitted the importance of China's entry into the war. "If China has really placed herself on the side of the Allies, it will have no great military effect, but important economic interests would be ruined in a single day and we know

that our enemies are working to destroy the fruits of Germany's labors. America, 100, would willingly lay her hands on the banking and commercial enterprises directed by Germans.

Let there be no mistake, this is a question for our enemies of striking a mortal blow at our trade."

1942: Aircraft to India

NEW DELHI — [From our New York edition:] Air Marshal Sir E. C. Richard Peirse, chief of the Royal Air Force in India, disclosed today [March 15] that American officers have established an air headquarters in India. He said. "We are going to a carry the war into the enemy's country, into Japan." Announcing to a press conference that latest-type American and British planes are arriving at an accelerated rate to take 4 part in the battle for Burma and India. Peirse asserted that the Allies of were not going to be content to "put's" up an umbrella and sit underneath for the enemy to come to attack us.

What Will Kohl Have For Bush? By Hobart Rowen WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl does not seem to

understand how important the Ura-

guay Round of trade talks is to the United States, still the world's largest

exporter of goods and services. Fan-

rising exports have prevented the

American economy from suffering a recession much worse than the one it

Successful completion of this trade

round, designed to liberalize and ex-

tend world trading rules under the

aggis of GATT, is therefore a must on

I suspect that Mr. Kohl, like most

Europeans, does not fully understand

the pressures under which Mr. Buch

is operating in the current political

campaign. Mr. Kohl would be happy

with any deal taking the GATT issue off the agenda of the seven-country

economic summit that he will host in

July. But for President Bush to sente

for anything less than a substantial

elimination of excessively high Euro-

pean protection of its agriculture

would be taken as yet another sign of

political weakness. It would play to the Democrats' charge that he says

one thing and does another.

The March 21-22 meeting be-

tween Mr. Bush and Mr. Kohl ar

Camp David will cover a wide range.

of issues, including the American role in post-Cold War Europe and

the responsibility of Western powers.

to finance reforms in the former So-viet states. Mr. Kohl will no doubt

point out that Germany is encoun-tering economic problems of its own — at least by German standards.

From an American point of view,

the German economy is still in ex-

ceedingly sound shape.
The tendentions GATT issue will

dominate the private conversations.

Mr. Kohl made a clear commitment.

at the Houston economic summit in

1990, to get President François Mit-

terrand to modify France's intransi-

gent stand against reducing agricul-tural subsidies. Mr. Kohl has not

President George Bush's agenda.

has gone through in 1991-92.

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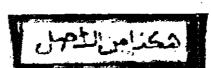
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Section Market

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CAPITAL MARKETS

Booming Swap Market Has Regulators' Attention

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune ARIS — Of all the financial innovations introduced in the 1980s, none can rival the swap market. Its growth over the past 10 years has been phenomenal, at an annual rate of more than 40 percent, to the current size of a staggering \$4 trillion. Even more important is its impact: Swaps are probably the key mechanism globalizing financial markets by creating links across borders and across sectors that never existed

In line with its ever-increasing importance, and because its products are ever more exotic and complex, the swap market is

Officials are

concerned about the

impact of swaps on

the stability of the

fast running into a regulatory environment that, if not overtly hostile, is becoming less ac-

commodating. "Your activities are now too important for central banks to ignore," Richard Farrant, deputy head of the Bank of England's banking supervision division, told the annual

financial system. meeting of the International Swap Dealers Association here last week. He told the 435 delegates representing the 150 member firms that officials are concerned "about the impact of your activities on the stability of the financial system" and added that "you must expect that the

the agreement of the second of consequences will be closer attention from the authorities." The swap dealers group, in an effort to deflect concern that swaps embody unspecified, and perhaps unidentified, risks, volunteered its cooperation in a study of the market to be done by the Group of 30, a group of specialists from the public and private sectors. A G-30 official confirmed that the study is expected to get under way this summer.

Although the concept of swaps is quite old, the early 1980s witnessed an explosion in financial instruments facilitating an exchange of risks that began with the currency market, moved on to credit market instruments in the same currency and now include commodities, equities and even real estate, which swap specialists call the new frontier of the market.

Swaps are used to reduce costs, enhance yield, hedge risks or for speculation. Interest-rate swaps, exchanging fixed-rate for floating-rate payments or vice versa, account for nearly 80 percent of the business and currency swaps most of the remainder. About \$2 trillion of interest-rate and currency swap contracts were written last year.

THE STANDARD interest-rate swap contract involves the exchange not of nominal amounts but of cash flows. A company that expects interest rates to rise would typically arrange to pay a fixed rate and receive a floating rate. At the outset, assuming a positively sloped yield curve, the company would be a net payer, because the floating-rate cost is tied to lower short-term money-market rates. But if the bet were correct and all rates rose, the company would then receive more than it was paying out.

The swap business took off when the banks, securities houses and insurance companies that form the professional core of the market gave up trying to match buyers and sellers and began taking positions that they either held, hedged or not, or warehoused until a final taker could be found.

Commodities swaps, mostly on behalf of energy users eager to fix a long-term price, and equity swaps, which among other things can permit holders of fixed-income securities to benefit from a rise in stock prices, are still fledgling markets, generating annual business each of an estimated \$40 billion.

Regulators express a number of concerns about the booming swap business: that its increasing complexity makes it ever more difficult to evaluate the direct risks run by the banks; that these operations create new links between different parts of the financial industry, and that all parties to the transactions may not be fully aware of the risks they have assumed.

Mr. Farrant acknowledged a concern that neither banking supervisors nor senior management of the banks are up to speed in analyzing the business. He told the swap specialists that regulators "are less knowledgeable than you," and said he worried that general management of the banks "find it as hard as we do to feel comfortable with all that you are doing."

"The techniques are still developing rapidly; they're bewildering in their variety and complexity. The very scope for variations is held to be an advantage, enabling transactions to be structured to fit like a glove to the needs. But it does make for difficulties of control and risk assessment."

Noting that sophisticated hedging techniques are being applied to a widening variety of transactions, Mr. Farrant said that "in the process, different markets are being tied more closely together, greatly increasing the potential for shock in one market to be

See SWAPS, Page 9

Boosting Aerospace: A Blueprint for U.S. Policy?

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service
SEATTLE — At least once a day, the
giant doors open at one of Boeing Co.'s plants here and another plane rolls off the production line, helping the company maintain its position as the undisputed world leader in commercial aircraft.

But if Boeing is an example of American business at its strongest, the company also faces a future in which its dominance and that of the entire American aerospace industry -- will be slowly eaten away by foreign competition.

Having watched the United States lose leadership positions in automobiles, consumer electronics and other fields, many elected officials and others now say the country must make a stand in aerospace while Boeing is still on top.

Indeed, they say, aerospace should serve as a rallying point for a national industrial policy, the ideologically charged concept that Washington should support those industries whose continued competitiveness is considered crucial to the nation's future.

The way the problem is addressed in aerospace could have ramifications for othhigh-technology industries, including cent in 1987.

mputers and high-definition televisions.

With the military-industrial base very questionable," said Sen. Jeff Bingaer high-technology industries, including computers and high-definition televisions.

shrinking rapidly in the wake of deep Pentagon spending cuts, the nation's strength in aerospace — and its ability to build up military capabilities again should the need arise — rests increasingly on the

commercial side of the aircraft business. The United States, particularly under the Reagan and Bush administrations, has traditionally maintained a free-market philosophy toward the business. But in Europe, home of Airbus Industrie,

and in Asia, where Japan, Taiwan and other countries are rapidly developing their own acrospace businesses, governments have adopted policies of explicit support, including direct financial subsidies.

Boeing has so far held its own, but the competition from abroad has eaten deeply into the business of the only other commercial aircraft producer in the United States, McDonnell Douglas Corp.
Last year, Boeing and McDonnell
Douglas had 67 percent of the worldwide

market, as measured by aircraft orders, down from 78 percent as recently as 1987. And McDonnell Douglas won only 8 percent of the orders, compared with 18 per-cent four years earlier, while Boeing had a 59 percent share, compared with 60 per-

heads a subcommittee on the aerospace and defense industries. "At some point, our government can't just go on sitting on its hands and saying, 'Let's leave it to the free market.'

The future of the aerospace industry presents a compelling political problem because it involves not only issues of tech-nology, international trade and national security, but jobs. The issue of jobs, more than anything else, seems to be softening ideological opposition to the notion of at least limited government help. Aerospace companies are slashing em-

ployment on jetliner programs because of weak orders from airlines at the same time that they are cutting military-related jobs.

"We are staring down the face of hundreds of thousands of layoffs, both in defense and on the commercial side," said Jerry Cantwell, an analyst at Wertheim Schroder in New York. "Politically, that's a real call to action in an election year, at least in terms of discussing and debating the issue."

The leading Democratic presidential candidates, Governor Bill Chinton of Arkansas and Paul E. Tsongas, the former senator from Massachusetts, both endorse the general concept of industrial policy and both have proposed specific measures creation of a civilian agency to promote

technological development.

But industrial policy advocates, most of them Democrats, have a lot to overcome. The Bush administration finds the very notion of government intervention in a commercial market to be anathema.

Proponents of industrial policy often offer only vague programs of their own.

And it is an open question whether even a well-crafted industrial policy could or should halt the rapid globalization of aero-space production or that of any other product deemed of national importance.

The United States has always had a national policy in aerospace in the sense that the industry has benefited immensely from Pentagon spending and, to a lesser extent, from the space program.

Still, aircraft makers themselves remain wary of government meddling in their business, and for its part, Boeing is not waiting for political debate and action. It is investing heavily in new plants and technologies and is searching constantly for ways to improve productivity and retain its status as the world's lowest-cost producer. Bowing to the realities of the increasingly global market, Boeing is forg-

See AEROSPACE, Page 9

Poland Alters Policy Future Cloudy for EC Tobacco Tax To Meet West's Aims

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service WARSAW — Poland, which has fallen from grace as the West's favorite post-Communist reformer, will enact deep cuts in social spending and raise taxes to meet Western demands to reduce its soaring deficit, the country's finance minister said before leaving Sunday for Washington to seek international support for the economic program.

Andrzej Olechowski, the new finance minister in a government that has been paralyzed by political division and public intolerance of the country's prolonged recession, said Poland now recognizes and is committed to overcoming a "prob-lem of international credibility."

Poland faces the loss of several billion dollars of loans and Western grants unless an International Monetary Fund demand for a budget deficit of 5 percent or less is met. Mr. Olechowski also said, howev-

er, that Poland would stick with state-owned industries, ensure farm py," Poland is lending its weight to a growing backlash against the notion that market forces alone can rebuild post-Communist Europe. nostv. '

makers in Russia and other parts of that Polish financial officials had to the former Soviet Union that have take the steps necessary to comply embarked on shock therapy.

cans and the IMF to realize is that receive their support." Poland is in Europe and things in eral Motors closes a plant there and from it.

it is accepted. Here, there is politi-

cal resistance." In Washington on Monday, the finance minister will make Poland's case before skeptical officials at the IMF, at the World Bank and in the U.S. administration.

"The IMF and other Western governments are convinced that we do not have the political consensus to hold back the deficit," Mr. Olechowski said. "But we now believe that the IMF targets on the budget are realistic." Mr. Olechowski said new taxes

and spending cuts would allow Poland, which has been above IMF budget deficit targets since the sum-mer, to reduce its ballooning deficit. The government could also lose a 50 percent write-off on Poland's \$35 billion debt to creditor governments if IMF terms are not met.

Spending cuts to be announced later this month will reduce pensions, abolish some disability payments and impose a means test on controversial plans to bail out some welfare benefits, the finance minister said. The government annonnced Saturday that the price of prices and raise the money supply.

In backing away from its twoyear-old economic "shock thera20 percent to 31.5 percent at midnight; sales and value-added taxes are to be phased in this year.

Poland's insistence on bailing out state-owned factories, which ernment extends favors to some dustrial production, has brought state-owned factories while selling annoyance and tough warnings off or closing others, "gradualism" from Western governments and is becoming the catchphrase of Pol-

ish reform.

The change of emphasis here state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, seems certain to influence policy-told a House committee last week with IMF terms. "If they don't," he "What is important for Ameri- said, "the likelihood is they will not

In Poland as well, the govern-Europe just can't happen like they ment's economic program faces do in the United States," Mr. Ole-chowski said in an interview. "Gen-Walesa has dissociated himself By Charles Goldsmith

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — Sweeping EC ules on tobacco and petroleum axes are snagged over half a millimeter of pipe tobacco and Danish ingenuity in skirting the country's steed taxes.

Because pipe tobacco is generally smoked by older people, it is taxed at a lower rate than thinner cigarette tobacco in most European Community countries, including Denmark. But young Danes tend to use pipe tobacco in rolling their own cigarettes in order to pay the lower levy.

Denmark, therefore, is balking at an EC proposal that defines pipe tobacco as having a width greater than 1 millimeter, rather than the Danish minimum of 1.5 millimeters, because the narrower definition would encourage further switching by cigarette smokers at the expense of Copenhagen's treasury.

The issue, which as a tax measure requires unanimous approval of the 12 EC states, is to be discussed by EC finance ministers on Monday. The dispute must be resolved as part of comprehensive EC legislation on excise taxes for tobacco and petroleum products.

"Due to our high taxation, the trying by any possible means to obtain the delights of life, be it smoking or drinks, at a reasonable price," said an EC Commission official who hails from Denmark. "From a fiscal point of view, the Danish government is more sensitive than other member states to these sorts of issues."

Portugal, which holds the Community's rotating presidency, pro-posed the 1 millimeter definition as à compromise between Denmark's .5 millimeter rule and Britain's EC low of 0.6 millimeter for pipe tobacco. Agreement has proved elusive, however.

Formerly, the levy on fine-cut tobacco was 531 kroner (\$82) per kilogram, compared with 129 kroner per kilogram of pipe tobacco. Under new rates that took effect fine-cut and 275 kroner for pipe

Even with the closer rates, "we're proposal, the Danish official said. opinion.

In an attempt to break the deadlock, the commission has proposed that the I millimeter definition be Danes have a long experience in adopted, along with a special declaration allowing countries to tax as cigarette tobacco any products, re-gardless of width, that are "intended for sale" as rolling-style tobacco.

■ Danes Lukewarm on EC

Danes so far show limited support for approving a June referen-dum on the Community's political union treaty, Renters reported from Copenhagen.

An opinion poll by Gallup, pub-lished on Saturday in the daily Berlingske Tidende, found that less than one third of Danes surveyed said they would vote yes in the June 2 binding referendum on the treaty agreed upon last December in the Dutch city of Maastricht. The center-right government has

Under new rates that took effect been trying to whip up support for last year, the levy is 350 kroner for a "yes" vote, but 31 percent of voters responding in the poll said they would reject the treaty calling for a European Union. The poll talking about a substantial amount found 27 percent in favor and 42 of revenue at stake" under the EC percent who did not express an Agence France-Press reported

The Commerzbank report

Deal Near On Free Trade

North Americans Hold Discussions

OTTAWA — A telephone con-ference between the leaders of the United States, Mexico and Canada planned for Monday could un-block a logiam in talks on setting up a North American free-trade

Negotiators say they are close to agreeing on a continent-wide trade zone but differences remain, particularly over energy, agriculture, automotive trade and in creating a dispute-settlement mechanism.

Monday's conference call be tween President George Bush, his Mexican counterpart Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada is one of several that have been held, some

without public acknowledgment. Trade negotiators have agreed to establish a trilateral dispute-set-tling mechanism, but what that panel will have jurisdiction over remains under discussion, one of

the negotiators said. They also have agreed to create a North American Trade Commis-

sion to oversee the agreement, added the negotiator, who declined to be identified. Canada and the United States

have a dispute-settlement mechanism under their three-year-old free-trade deal but there is still some disagreement on how to expand the powers of the proposed multinational panel.

The negotiators have agreed on a list of professions in which people from each country could work in all three without restrictions.

But they have run into difficulty in coordinating conditions and rules for trade in North America without conflicting with rules being discussed at the Uruguay Round of world trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

On Sunday, meanwhile, Australia's trade and industry minister, John Kerin, urged the European Community to make "credible un-dertakings" in the GATT talks, saving this was the key to the success of the Uruguay Round.

on German business and finance

Last month, the Maastricht treaty was signed by the twelve EC states. Although not the first attempt to achieve a quantum leap in European monetary affairs, it is definitely the most serious and far-reaching one. At the same time, the macroeconomic climate for a common currency, while far from ideal, is better than at any time in the past twenty years. Nevertheless, the Maastricht agreement raises more questions than it answers.

Has the extensive discussion since the publication of the Delors Report produced a consensus as to what the prime goal of stability really means? The answer is a clear-cut no. For one thing, this is indicated by the weak inflation criterion to be met by countries before embarking on the third stage in 1999. For another, it is shown by the fierce criticism of Germany's monetary policy stance by several of its EC partners. True, some of them have no need for a restrictive monetary policy. But there is hardly an EC country whose economic and monetary performance would warrant or allow an expansionary policy. The Bundesbank has recently stressed that stability means an inflation rate of 2% or less - a view fully endorsed by the German government and public opinion. If a future European central bank is to be successful in preserving stability, it will have to be largely immune to the temptation to finetune the economy.

EMU and the Single Market

Is monetary union a precondition for the Single Market or its proper functioning? Obviously not: irrevocably fixed exchange rates will presumably not be in place before 1999, six years after it is due to be completed. There are few, if any, "We should be prepared for a narrow monetary union with a modest EC enlargement."

A single European currency

by 1999?

theoretical arguments to suggest that a free exchange of goods and services and free movement of labor and capital call for a single currency.

Will monetary union make enlargement of the EC more difficult? In a word, yes. The first - and least difficult - round

of enlargement, involving some or all of the EFTA countries, should be finalized years before stage three of monetary union is supposed to start. The second round, taking in some Eastern European countries, has to be undertaken but will only be feasible if realized gradually, initially entailing. above all, market access and the provision of adequate guarantees for foreign investors. Fixed exchange rates with these countries, however, must be avoided for

economic reasons. What is the most likely outcome by

the end of the decade? Assuming that the great expectations for Europe in the nineties - a considerable boost to growth as a result of German unification and the opening-up of the East as well as further EC integration - are fulfilled, a narrow monetary union comprising those countries which currently form the D-mark bloc has a good chance of succeeding. They could achieve a fairly high degree of stability, although not quite what

the Bundesbank has in mind, The economic benefits would be modest due to the limited number of countries involved.

A broad monetary union comprising most present EC members and some new ones is highly unlikely by 1999. It would mean either a significant sacrifice in terms of growth and jobs for those countries with a high inflation rate, or a 4% to 5% inflation rate for all. The latter could prove as damaging for the EC as the former.

Scenarios for the EC by the year 2000

I	П
Broad monetary union (12+ countries) modest enlargement (EFTA countries)	Broad monetary union/full enlargement (EFTA + Eastern European countries)
Narrow monetary union with 6 to 8 countries/ modest enlargement	IV Narrow monetary union/full enlargement

If the selfish, politically short-sighted advocates of a "Fortress Europe" prevail, enlargement of the EC is likely to be modest; unfortunately, a comprehensive enlargement - with some new members entering in stages - seems remote unless the current twelve are blessed with strong political leadership and achieve high economic growth. So while scenario IV (shown above) would be the most attractive option for Europe as the century draws to a close, we should be prepared for scenario III - or something even less

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	DJ Util. DJ Trans.	1,400,78	1413.12 0.87 %	Federal funds rate	3%	31/2
	5 & P 100	379.66	378.02 + 0.43 %	Japan		
	5 & P 500	405.84	40444 + 0.35 %		41/2	41/2
		483.15	481.54 + 0.33 %	Discount	5 11/16	5 15/32
	S&P Ind		22179 + 0.23 %	Call money		
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Japanese Companies Turn Focus to Profits By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service TOKYO - Whenever Japan's miracle economy has faltered in recent decades, its companies have responded by simply fighting

Now, however, with the Tokyo stock market in a steep slump and economic growth plunging, there is a different message coming from many of Japan's corporate leaders. "Everything we have done in recent years has been 'over'— overproduction, overselling, overkill," said Nabuhiko Kawamoto, president of Honda Motor Co. Shaking his head, he added: "We

need to compete, yes. But in moderation." Other companies are starting to behave in such un-Japanese ways, curbing their growth after years of expanding market share no matter what the cost. Now they are worrying more about profits. Not that Japanese companies have turned toothless; from 1987 to 1991, they poured more than \$2.5 trillion into investments aimed at automating production lines and boosting efficiency, passing the

United States in total dollars spent on plant and equipment.

Moreover, some Japanese firms are likely to crank up exports over the next few months because the slowdown at home has caused inventories to pile up. Japan's exports rose 7 percent in February. But the new attention to profits could produce some important consequences for foreign companies that have been struggling to fend off the Japanese onslaught. In the short run, many may have a bit of a respite from relentless competition.

Some specialists see more far-reaching consequences, saying that Japanese industry may be on the verge of embracing more interna-Japanese industry may be on the verge of embracing more interna-tionally palatable behavior and abandoning its passion for growth. Skepticism abounds that Japan is undergoing such fundamental change, but what is undeniable is that Japanese manufacturers are slashing investments in equipment and facilities. The cuts will average 10.7 percent in the financial year starting April 1, the first double-digit drop since 1977, according to a survey released last week by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Electronics companies, having built excess computer-chip capacity and facing soft demand for products like videocassette recorders, are retreating especially rapidly. Toshiba Corp., for example, is cutting its capital budget by 20 percent to 30 percent.

In the auto industry, Japanese manufacturers are expected to stop

building new factories in the United States for a long time, following a decade in which they will have opened 10 plants.

The leading denizens of Japan Inc. are even pruning their sacrosanct research and development budgets. Among the companies planning to freeze R&D spending in 1992 are Nissan, Hitachi Ltd.

and Mitsubishi Electric Corp.

All of this might be dismissed as little more than a short-term adjustment to a downturn in the business cycle. Some observers believe that is precisely what is happening and that in the long run Japanese companies may be stronger.

But others suspect that more profound developments are afoot.

See PROFITS, Page 11

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1992 Page 8 **EEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES** Brod & Bins May 9
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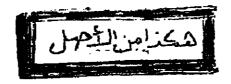
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Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

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Terms

Over 6-month Libor. Reaffered at 99.53. Noncollable. Fees 0.645%. Denominations \$10,000. (UBS.—Phillips 8. Drew Secu-

Interest will be 0.55 over 6-month Libar until 1995 and a hxad 94% thereafter. Callable at par in 1995, Fees 0.325%. Denotranchors \$100,000. (Dawo Bank Capital Management.)

Over 6-month Libor, Reoffered at 99.80, Noncollable, Fees 0.33%, Denominations \$10,000, (Bankers Trust Int'l.)

Over 6-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 0.45%. (Trinkous 5. Burkhands.)

Over 3-month Libor. Noncollable private placement. Fees not discloted. (Banco del Gostardo.)

low Japanese long-term prime rate, semiannually. Noncal se private placement, Fees not disclosed. (Banca del Got

Over 6-month Libor, Noncollable private placement, Fees no disclosed. (Mitsubshi Bank.)

Reaffered at 99,91, Nancultable, Fees 1%%, (Credit Susse First Boston.)

First collable of par in 1994. Also 3 million warrents, priced at 3.30 marks each, entitling holders to buy additional bands. Fees 24%. (UBS Bank Frankfurt.)

Noncollable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Commerz-

Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 3.5 billion francs. Fees not disclosed. (Crèdit Commercial de

Reaffered at par. Redeemable at par in 1995, 1996 and 1997 under certain conditions. Fees 0.65%, (Societé Générale.)

Noncollable, Fees 196%, (Istituto Bançario San Paolo di Ton-

Reoffered at 98.65, Noncollable, Fees 1%, (ABN Array Bank.)

99.40 Reoffered at 99.775. Noncollable. Fees 2%. (Société Génér-

99.75 Noncollable, Fees 11/1%. (Banca Nazionale del Lovoro.)

1001/2 100.05 Reoffered at 99.70. Noncollable. Fees 1%, (Rababank Neder-

Noncollable, Fees 11/4%, (Kredietbank Int 1).

8% 101,325 99.30 Reoffered at 99.80, Noncollable, Fees 13/%, (UBS-Phillips &

8% 101.45 99.70 Reoffered at 99%. Noncollable. Fees 11/1%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)

100.865 98.10 Reoffered of 99.24. Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to C\$300 million. Fees 1%%. (Wood Gundy.)

Reoffered at 99,925, Noncollable, Fees 116%, Denominations 10 million yen, (Nikko Europe.)

Reoffered at 100.05, Noncallable, Fees 116%, Denominations 10 million yen. (Nikko Europe.)

Reoffered at 99.675. Noncollable, Fees 1%%. Denominations 10 million yen, (Nikto Europe.)

Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 150 billion yen. Fees not disclosed. (BU In/T.)

Noncollable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Banca de

Reciffered at 99.55. Noncollable. Fees 1%%, Denominations 10 million yen. (Sanyo In'il.)

Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1%%. Denominations

99.63 Semiconsucily. Redeemable at par in 1995. Convertible at an expected 21/7% premium. Fees 21/7%. Terms to be set March 17. (Yamaichi Int'i Europe.)

100.13 Nancaloble. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercis-oble into company's shares of an expected 29% premium. Feas 216%. Terms to be set March 16. (Yamaichi int'i Europe.)

Noncollable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exer

able into company's shares at 2,292,70 yen per share and at 133,05 yen per dollar. Fees 21/16, (Nikto Europe.)

Noncellable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercis-able into company's shares at 2,143 yen per share and at 133.05 yen per dollar. Fees 24%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)

Noncollable, Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercis-able into company's shares of 1,011 yen per share and of 79,87 yen per mark, Fees 214%, (Doiwa Europe Deutschland.)

Noncellable, Each 5,000-mark note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,230 yen per share and at 79.97 yen per mark, fees 246%. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland.)

Noncallable, Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercis-able into company's shares at 1,210 yen per share and at 79.92 yen per mark. Fees 24%. (Doiwo Europe Deutschland.)

Noncollable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercis-

able into company's shores at 1,097 yen per share and at 80.45 yen per mark. Fees 2%%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)

100.38 Noncollable. Each 10,000-ecu note with two warrants exercisely into company's shares at an expected 29% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set March 16. (Nildo Europe.)

99.64 98.00 Noncollectile. Fees 0.325%. (Bankers Trust Int'L)

101/2 101.95 100.10 Noncollable, Fees 2% (Hambros Bank.)

102 A45 1700 A5 Nepocratoble Fees 26% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)

99.88 Nancallable, Feet 0.1875%. (Nomura Int'l.)

10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)

y 250,000 2002 51/4 99.23 98.45 Semionnually, Noncollable, Fees 0.325%, (IBJ Int'L)

1997 8% 101,65 99.60 Reoffered at 100,025, Noncollable, Fees 11/5, (ABN Amro Bank.)

Noncollable, Fees 29%, (Deutsche Bruk)

Noncollable. Fees 2½%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)

- Noncollable, Fees 2%, (Deutsche Bank.)

99.689 99.33 Noncollable, Fees 0.25%, (BNF Copital Markets.)

ITL 150,000 2002 111/4 101.45 99.50 Noncollable. Fees 2%. [Banca d'America e d'Italia.]

Noncolloble, Fees 1%%, (Trinkous & Burkhardt.)

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AEROSPACE: Blueprint for U.S. Industrial Policy? (Continued from first finance page)

DM 50

closer links with foreign partners and suppliers, especially in Japan, even though that strategy risks training a future generation of competitors.

"We are not complacent about what we need to do to remain competitive and keep our leadership in the future," said Frank A. Schrontz, Boeing's chairman and chief executive.

The most direct challenge facing Boeing and the rest of the U.S. industry is Airbus, the European consortium that receives aid from the governments of France, Germany, Britain and Spain. With the help of lavish government subsidies - nearly \$10 billion over two decades, according to a recent congressional study — Airbus in the last two years has shot past Mc-N Donnell Douglas to capture the No. 2 spot worldwide in terms of

that it must repay, and that it has benefited no more from govern-ment support than its U.S. competitors have from Pentagon and NASA contracts.

Not surprisingly, McDonnell Douglas has decided that it can no longer go it alone as a builder of jetliners. The St. Louis-based company, which is also the nation's business for \$2 billion to the Taiwan Aerospace Corp., a nascent venture largely underwritten by the government of Taiwan.

With the help of the \$2 billion and a low-wage work force in Tai-wan, McDonnell Douglas hopes to build a long-range jumbo jetliner, the MD-12, a fuel efficient and highly automated plane that would be the first competitor to Boeing's immensely profitable 747.

Boeing now faces the prospect of Airbus has long argued that its subsidies are in the form of loans

stronger McDonnell Douglas on the other. Despite assurances from McDonnell Douglas about its continued opposition to government subsidies. Boeing executives are already fretting that the Taiwan gov-ernment might provide direct or indirect financial aid on the MD-12 or other programs, creating, in ef-U.S. Treasury Bonds

fect, an Asian Airbus. largest military contractor, is pursuing a deal to sell as much as 40 percent of its commercial aircraft are underext somewhat by its own close relationship with Japan's leading aerospace companies, three of which — Mitsubishi, Fuji and Kawasaki — are primary subcontractors on the 777 program.

"In my view, it's unlikely that we'll continue to be as U.S.-based in the next 20 years as we are today," said Lawrence W. Clarkson, Boeing's vice president for planning and international development. "We have to recognize that to maintain our market share we're going to have to do more interna-tional, global things."

China Alters Import Taxes But Keeps Some Barriers

BELITNG - China is to radically change its system for taxing imported goods, notably by dropping its so-called adjustment tax, but remaining duties will rise significantly on certain imports, such as cars, to protect local industries, the Xinhua news agency reported. The changes appeared aimed at allowing Chinese officials to align their country's commercial practices more closely with international norms at a time when China is seeking to be admitted to the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
The United States and other Western powers are making China's return to GATT contingent on the elimination or reform of many protectionist regulations including the adjustment tax, which was instituted in 1985 to stem a surge in low-priced imports.

Beginning April I, the cancellation of the adjustment tax will cut taxes on 16 types of imports by between 28.6 percent and 61.6 percent, the official news agency said late Saturday.

The remaining import tax will be increased substantially in some Automobiles with engine sizes of less than two liters, for example, will no longer be subject to the adjustment tax, but the import tax on them will rise to 180 percent from 120 percent. For larger models, the

tax will rise to 220 percent from 120 percent. (AFP, Reuters, UPI)

Recovery Spooks Bond Market

an economic recovery, which have sent prices of U.S. Treasury securities tumbling in recent weeks, are likely to continue to dominate the market this week even though

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS many analysis say fears of a strong

rebound are overblown.

"Basically we'll get a replay of the trend we've seen in the last couple of weeks - the market is shifting from the Federal Reserve easing and the economy being weak to the economy recovering, the Fed's not going to ease and the next move may be to raise rates," said Robert McGee, chief economist at Tokai Bank Ltd.

show gathering force in the econo-

Compiled by Our Stoff From Disputches tion, due out Tuesday, is expected NEW YORK — Expectations of to have risen 0.8 percent, after a 0.9 percent drop in January. Housing starts the same day are forecast to show a 1.176 million annual pace

versus 1.167 million. The consumer price index, also due to be released on Tuesday, is seen showing a rise of 0.3 percent, after a 0.1 percent gain in January. Core CPI, minus food and energy,

is expected to show an unchanged rise of 0.3 percent. News on Friday that the government's producer price index rose by a modest 0.2 percent in February was ultimately ignored by credit market participants, as Treasury securities failed to hold an early

rally and ended lower.

The Treasury's 8 percent, 30year bonds were offered at 99 9/32 Most of this week's economic late Friday, down 10/32 on the reports are expected to continue to day, to yield 8.06 percent. That was up from 8.03 percent on Thursday my. February industrial produc- and 7.92 percent a week earlier.

Rather than focus on inflation memories of strong January and February retail sales figures reported on Thursday continued to linger. And preliminary results of a University of Michigan survey showing significant improvement in consumer sentiment in early March reinforced the notion that economic recovery is under way.

But a number of analysts said the fears in the market were excessive. "The fact of the matter is that while the outlook has improved, the recovery is by no means firmly established," said Norman Robertson, chief economist at Mellon National Bank, in Pittsburgh.

Economists said this week was likely to see a continued flattening in the yield curve. The spread be tween yields on two- and 30-year Treasury issues was 2.22 percentage points on Friday, after trading as wide as 2.90 points a month ago. (Reuters, NYT)

SWAPS: Booming Market Begins to Attract Attention From Regulators

transferred to others in ways that may not yet be fully understood."

He also expressed concern about applying the highly technical and innovative techniques of the swap market to such volatile markets as commodities.

Mr. Farrant also assured the bankers that "our anxiety is not to spoil your party, but to ensure that your party can withstand gatecrashing from an unexpected event

Bankers respond that theirs is a business conducted between very sophisticated adults fully aware of the risks. They acknowledge that their products create new links between markets but see this as a safety valve, allowing the pressure in one market to disperse throughout the system rather than remain

bottled up.

The bankers also note that their business has weathered the winding up of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., which had a swap book of \$30 billion; the Bank of New England with \$7 billion; the Development Finance Corp. of New Zealand, with \$4 billion; British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank, with £2 billion (\$3.4 billion), and the invalid transactions of local councils in Britain, which left banks with losses estimated at £500 mil-

Alan Wheat, president of Crédit Suisse Financial Products, said he had "a hard time picturing a meltdown" in the swap market because the business attracts "the most dynamic players, the best brains." As a result, he said, a bank's swap portfolio "is one of the most solid."

ST GII 7.42 7.42 7.42 50/Eq t 14.16 14.16 Strate 1 17.4 17.37 17.37 7.42 7.42 17.42 "The huge disasters have occurred in the backwater places the traditionally sleepy business' of real estate lending, as in the U.S. savings and loan debacle, he said. The immediate threat to the

swap market is not a danger of new

regulation but rather a fear that

Under the capital adequacy guidelines for banks that officially come into effect on Jan. 1, 1993, banks must calculate their exposure based on the notional, or nominal, amount of their swaps. But the net amount, the real economic exposure after all of the swaps are balanced against each other, is probably only 40 percent of the

nominal amount, banks argue. The U.S. bankruptcy code and the U.S. Banking Act have been modified to permit the calculation of swaps value on a net basis, and

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U.S. Consumer Rates

Saurce : New York Times Service, UPI.

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Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reviers.

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(Continued from first finance page) Mark C. Brickell of J.P. Morgan & drive them out of the swap market. a partner of McKinsey & Co. who Co., chairman of the swap dealers group, told the meeting that the association had received "legal opinions from counsel in the Group of 10 countries saying that swap netting works under local laws" in all of the countries except

Switzerland. Although a committee of specialists under the aegis of Alexandre Lamfalussy, head of the Bank for International Settlements, in 1990 set out detailed conditions under which netting could be used for capital adequacy purposes, there has been no follow-through from the banking supervisors.

Bankers warn of serious consequences if the rules are not

They argue that the capital cost to do swaps will price them out of the competition and inevitably

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WALL STREET REVIEW

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As a result, they warn, the swap market will lose liquidity and efficiency.

Banks' withdrawal from swaps will also increase banks' credit risks and lower their profits, bankers say. Swaps are the primary access that commercial banks have to toprated corporations that can directly tap credit markets and that no longer rely on banks to horrow money. Thus, not only will the banks be driven to do more business with lower-rated credits, but they will also lose the swap busi-

ness's high profits-The banks also warn that the swap business will be taken over by securities houses and insurance companies that operate under less

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rigid capital constraints and a less severe regulatory environment. But according to George Feiger,

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AMEX Most Actives

was at the swap dealers meeting, giving the business to others may be just the point. He said that banking regulators are driven by a concern to maintain the integrity of the international payments system. Commercial banks are at the heart of that system. Remove the worry about a collapse of the financial system, he said, and you climinate the resolve of other securities market regulators to agree on unified international standards.

Mr. Farrant said that technical specialists from the G-10 countries continue to explore the question of netting exposure and that they will soon circulate a paper that seeks to identify the major issues.

Mr. Farrant said the committee of banking supervisors had seen the paper "and made clear that it no more than acquiesced" to its distribution. He said the committee 'does not endorse the paper's contents, which are highly controver-sial to some of its members."

The most controversial sugges-tion is that it may not be possible to adopt a unified line on netting and that the most that can be expected is a set of agreed criteria that could be taken by national supervisors as the basis for determining their policies toward netting.

This go-it-alone approach is the exact opposite of what has driven the G-10 banking authorities to adopt their uniform standard for measuring capital and assessing risk weightings — a desire to create a level playing field for banks operating internationally.

CANON INC

Advice has been received from Tokyo that the 91st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 30-2 Shimomaruko 3-Chome, Ohto-Ku, Tokyo, at 9 a.m. on Friday 27th March 1992.

Matters to be Reported

Report on the business report, balance sheet and statement of Income and retained earnings for the 91st business term (from January 1st, 1991 to December

Matters to be Resolved

Proposition: Approval of the profit appropriation plan for the 91st business term.

Holders of Depository Receipts of Bearer (EDR's and BDR's) wishing to exercise their voting rights in respect of the Shares represented by the Receipts held by them are reminded that, in accordance with reminded that, in accordance with Clause 8 of the Conditions, they must lodge their Receipts with Hill Samuel Bank Limited by 3 p.m. 20th March 1992, or with one of

may only be exercised in respect of Depository Receipts representing Ordinary shares on the register at 31st December 1991. Copies of the full text of the Notice convening the meeting are available if required.

the sub-agents by 3 p.m. 18th March 1992, where ladgement forms are available. Voting Rights

Hill Samuel Bank Limited, 45 Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX.

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R.C. Luxembourg B 24759

L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE qui se tiendra le ler avril 1992 à 10.00 heures, en l'hôtel de la Banque

Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg, pour délibérer sur le suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entre-

Approbation de l'état du patrimoine et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1991 ; affectation des résultats ;

3. Décharge aux administrateurs : 4. Nominations statutaires;

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre du jour de l'assemblée générale annuelle et les décisions seront prises à la majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'assemblée.

Pour être admis à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

O Downward Mobility: How Some People Cope

O Quebec: What Price Freedom?

O The Return Of Donald Trump?

O Richard Branson Clears The Runways

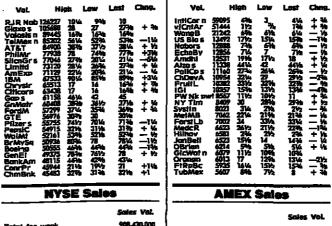
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Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 13.

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20,456.06 yen, down 536.93 yen, or

2.6 percent, from the previous

Average daily volume rose to 335.1 billion yen from 285.7 billion

A pessimistic mood dominated

with investors affected by political

and stock scandals as well as the bleak prospects for the Japanese economy. Investors were also dis-

couraged by remarks by Bank of

Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno, who has repeatedly dismissed calls for another cut in the discount rate.

creases could be in the cards.

UBS fell 20 Swiss francs to close

at 3,730 francs; Nestlé slid 100

francs, to 9,340 francs; Ciba Geigy fell 130 francs, to 3,240 francs, and

Brown Boveri closed at 3,550

yen a week earlier.

Zurich

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

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'Amsterdam · Stocks fell last week on a string of disappointing company results. The CBS all-share index fell 1.9 points, to close at 204.40 points on

Friday.
Volume totaled 6.8 billion the shares, down from 7 billion the previous week. Kempen & Co. analysts said they expected the market to remain vulnerable in the short

Analysts said the market was depressed by poor 1991 results at the chemical concern Dutch State Mines, which announced a 40 per-cent drop in profit, and KNP, a paper maker.

Frankfurt

German share prices fell slightly in light trading. The DAX spot index closed Friday at 1,732.64 points, down 13.31 points on the week. The Commerzbank index ended at 1,992.70 points, down 23.32 points.

Analysts said investors were hesitant amid fears of inflation.
Volume totaled just 28.85 billion Deutsche marks, down from 35.01 billion DM the previous week.

In the automobile sector, Mercedes slipped 0.5 DM, Volkswagen slid 1.90 DM and BMW fell 7 DM.

Hong Kong

Strong results from Hongkong & Italian shares fell last week in Shanghai Banking Corp. pushed up light trading. The MIB index

share prices. The Hang Seng index gained 162.29 points last week, or more than 3 percent, to close at 5,071.19 points on Friday.

Average daily volume rose slightly, to 2.627 billion Hong Kong dollars from 2.423 billion dollars the previous week.

Hongkong & Shanghai reported an 83 percent rise in profit, to 5.66 billion dollars in 1991. The bank's shares closed at 45.25 dollars on Friday, up 2.75 dollars from the previous Friday.

London

The release of the budget and the announcement that a general election will be held April 9 sent share

to close Friday at 2,476.00 points. The City deemed the budget insufficient to spur an economic re-covery, and a poll giving the oppo-sition Labor Party a three-point lead over the Conservatives further

weakened market sentiment.

Lonrho shares fell 19 percent after Moody's lowered its credit rating and on fears that the conglomerate's sale of a Scottish newspaper company would not be enough to make up for its £1 billion debt.

Milan

slipped 9 points, or 0.89 percent, to close Friday at 1.005 points. continued to slide. The average ended Friday at

Daily average volume totaled 90 billion lire, up slightly from 85 bil-

lion lire a week earlier.

Among blue chips, Fiat gained
1.36 percent, Olivetti climbed 2.82 percent and Monteclison rose 0.51 percent. Stet fell 4.22 percent, Me-diobanca was down 2.41 percent Analysts said a quick recovery was unlikely in light of the poor performances expected from Japanese companies, which close accounts in March. and RAS slid 2.37 percent.

Share prices lost ground on the Bourse last week. The takeover battle for Source Perrier and the privatization of 2.3 percent of Elf Aqui-taine provided spice to otherwise quiet trading.

prices phinging.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 share index fell 57.1

points, or 2.3 percent, on the week with many investors away on vaca-

Elf Aquitaine closed Friday at 362 French francs, near its issue price of 360 francs.

Singapore

Share prices posted solid gains on moderate turnover last week. The Straits Times industrial index gained 37.43 points to close at 1,466.08 points on Friday. Total turnover rose about 10 per-

cent, to 246.7 million shares.

The Nikkei Stock Average hit a francs, down 40 francs.

100s High Low Close Chips

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Korea Reportedly Urges Funds Not to Sell Stocks

SEOUL — The Finance Ministry, fearing a pre-election collapse in South Korea's share prices, has instructed institutional investors not to sell their shares during market slumps, newspapers reported on Sunday.

Investment trust companies, securities brokerages, banks and other institutions sold \$428 million worth of shares while buying only \$372 million in the first 11 days of the month, newspapers

quoted the ministry as saying.

The English-language Korea Herald said the ministry issued the directive on Friday and would check the daily stock transactions of institutional investors to ensure that they are complying with it. The daily quoted a market analyst as saying the request appeared to be aimed at boosting stock prices in the run-up to the March 24

National Assembly elections. The Seoul Stock Exchange's key index closed the week at 609.45 points on Saturday, off 2.4 percent from the previous week.

PROFITS: New Focus in Japan

Profit-taking and fears of an increase in interest rates sent share prices lower. The Swiss Performance Index fell 11.26 points, or 1 percent, to close Friday at 1,124.90 past," said Iwao Nakatani, a professor at Hitotsubashi University.

British budget on Tuesday had some of the most intense foreign sparked fears that interest rate in-

A large number of executives have endorsed the argument advanced by the chairman of Sony Corp., Akio Morita, who wrote in a Japanese magazine recently that Japan's economic system gives its companies unfair advantages vis-à-

vis their foreign competitors. Loyal Japanese workers labor long hours, Mr. Morita wrote, and the existence of keiretsu -- families of companies that own each others' shares — means that big companies can get away with paying low dividends and dictating the prices they

pay suppliers.

Europeans and Americans cannot compete with such a system, Mr. Morita wrote, so "Japanese corporate behavior looks like an

invasion or strangulation."
Neither Mr. Morita nor anyone

pany, after all, is likely to risk losing its competitive edge by drasti-cally raising dividends or reducing work hours unless it can be confident its rivals are doing the same.

In addition, the idea of transforming Japan's economy has stirred some potent opposition. For example, Makato Kuroda, a former top official with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has taken strong issue with the Sony chairman. Mr. Kuroda con-tended that Japan's economic condition is not so solid as to permit a slackening in effort.

Still, many economists here believe that Japanese industry is undergoing more than a temporary transformation — if not for political reasons, then for economic

One factor is the nation's shortage of labor; much corporate capital spending is devoted to buying labor-saving machinery, to com-pensate for the lack of workers, rather than expanding output

Then there are the growing demands by unions for a reduction in working hours, and many big com-

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Japan Reportedly Prepares Rate Cut TOKYO (AFP) — The Bank of Japan is likely to cut its discount rate.

by half a point to 4 percent this month, a leading newspaper reported. The central bank is to coordinate with the Finance Ministry shortly on a cut in the discount rate, the interest rate charged on loans to commercial banks, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Saturday, without citing sources. The Bank of Japan made three half-point reductions in the key rate last year, the latest one on Dec. 30, but demands for a new reduction has the following the demands for a new reduction has the following the demands for a new reduction has the following the demands for the content of the following the demands for the following increased recently following signs of a deepening economic slowdown.

Cut Seen in Japan Car Exports to U.S.

TOKYO (UPI) - Japan will drastically cut its self-imposed ceiling on car exports to the United States in an effort to dampen trade friction, according to a Japanese press report.

The Japan Times on Saturday quoted an unnamed senior government official as saying Japan will trim the ceiling from 2.3 million vehicles a year to between 1.6 million and 1.7 million for the year beginning April 1. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler suffered combined net losses of \$7.5 billion in 1991, in large part because gains by Japanese automakers. Japanese exports in recent years have fallen far short of the export cap, however, because of increased U.S. production. Production of U.S.-made Japanese vehicles will rise 33 percent in 1992 to 1.81 million vehicles and exceed 2 million in 1993, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported.

Oil Gusher Reported in Uzbekistan

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) - Uzbekistan has struck oil and the Central Asian country's newfound wealth is gushing out of control, Commonwealth of Independent States television reported on Saturday.

Workers from the neighboring republics of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan were helping to harness the well in the Fergana Valley, which is flowing at a rate of about 5,000 cubic meters a day, the report said.

"It is too early today to talk about the reserves of the field but one thing is clear - there is a lot of oil in the republic."

Volkswagen Said to Post Loss on Cars

HAMBURG (Reuters) — Volkswagen AG had a loss of 770 million Deutsche marks (\$461 million) in its automobile business last year, compared with a loss of 690 million DM a year earlier, the weekly magazine Der Spiegel said.

The magazine, made available ahead of Monday publication, said VW was hit by costs of 1.5 billion DM for switching to new Golf models. VW spokesman Anton Konrad declined to comment on the report but said VW made a group operating profit in 1991 after a 1.37 billion DM profit in 1990. VW has not yet released its 1991 results.

For the Record

General Motors Corp. will invest \$30 million and acquire a 30 percent stake in a joint venture with India's Hindustan Motors to manufacture fuel-efficient vehicles, the Press Trust of India said Sunday.

Société Générale de Belgique, Belgium's biggest holding company, aims to more than double its profit by 1994 and boost its return on capital by 15 percent, Chairman Etienne Davignon was quoted as saying by the business daily Echo de la Bourse.

Hungary will devalue the forint by 1.9 percent against a basket of Western correccies on Monday, the MTI news agency said on Sunday. It was last devalued by 5.8 percent in November. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

else is explaining how Japanese panies have accepted the goal of companies can be induced to alter cutting average annual hours to their behavior. No Japanese com-1,800 within several years. AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS Floures as of close of trading Friday, March 13. STAM UPHEC'S U Option & price Colts Arres ... Acres THAT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP | Section | Sect Childe Common Co The State of the S Description of the control of the co

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 13. (Continued) ales in Net 100s High Low Clase Chige

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NDAY SPORTS GREET

South Africa Beats India, Gains Semifinals

Kiwis Rout England, Pakistan and Australia Stay Alive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SYDNEY — South Africa's cricketers, having emerged from nearly 22 years in the international wilderness, turned their World Cup debut into a storybook success by

reaching the semifinals Sunday. Fired by an accomplished 84 in 86 balls from veteran batsman Peter Kirsten, South Africa pulled off a six-wicket victory over India in Adelaide to clinch a place among the last four of the nine-team tournament.

The South Africans join New Zealand and England in the semifinals, leaving West Indies, Pakistan and defending champion Australia to battle for the last spot. That will be resolved Wednesday

in the final series of round-robin matches when the West Indians will take the last berth if they beat Australia in Melbourne. Imran Khan's improving Paki-

stan team can qualify if it overcomes unbeaten New Zealand in

Christchurch and the West Indies from its 30 overs in the rain-reduced Crowe pushed the score from 64 for then loses to Australia.

But the Pakistanis, who stayed in contention with Sunday's four-wicket victory over Sri Lanka in Perth, must first do what no other team has seven-wicket victory Sunday over a son, who made 53. below-par England side in Wellington, it has now won a World Cup

record seven consecutive matches. That enabled New Zealand to better the West Indies' mark of six straight in the 1983 Cup in England.

Yet it was the South Africans who took the honors of the day, on which their anxiety over a persistent rain that delayed the start by three hours gave way to unconfined joy at having reached the semifinals.

Kirsten, 36, who can now parade his talent on the world stage after the gradual dismantling of apartheid in his country, said: "It has been worth the wait."

After India had scored 180 for six

ver 58 (Anderson 17), Miami 52 (Long 12). Assists—Denver 19 (Garland 6), Miami 23

Portisand 33 24 30 19—166 Attente 22 22 25 16—95 Drexter 13-21 5-6 33, Williams 6-10 24 14; Willia 7-16 6-7 20, R.Robinson 9-19 0-0 18. Re-

bounds—Particed 63 (Williams 10), Atlanta 48

(Rosmussen 12). Assists—Portland 25 (Porter, Kersey 6). Atlanta 29 (R.Robinson 10).
LA. Lakers 22 26 23 29 7—107
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Cleveland 25 27 29 19 9—107 Scott 13-19 6-0 28 Perkins 8-21 4-7 20; Nance 9-14 2-2 20; Price 4-15 10-10 19; Rebounds—Los Angeles 25 (Campbell 9); Cleveland 57 (Dausherty 12); Assists—Los Angeles 29

(Threath 14), Cleveland 32 (Price 9), Charlette 22 23 25 22—109 Houston 30 16 30 49—118 GHI 5-25 10-12 26, Luiohnson 8-15 3-3 19; K-Smith 5-12 9-10 26, Cololuwon 8-16 4-4 20, Rebesads—Charlette 56 (Gattison 12), Houston 45 (B.Johnson 10), Assists—Charlette 27 (Bouss 9), Houston 31 (K.Smith 7), Dollas 21 22 31 22—97

Dollos 21 22 31 22—97
LA. Clippers 24 24 31 26—165
Luzzolino 6-13 5-5 21, Williams 7-14 3-4 18;
R-Herper 9-20 5-7 23. Normon 7-14 5-8 19. Rebounds—Dollos 55 (T.Dovis 18), Los Angeles
61 (R.Herper 12), Assists—Dollos 31 (Luzzoline, McCruy 3), Los Angeles 27 (Grant 6).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Detroit 24 21 18 24—39

experienced teammates the way with a typically resourceful innings when he shared in a 128-run open-- defeat New Zealand. With a ing partnership with Andrew Hud-

South Africa won with five deliv-

open, who showed some of his less

eries to spare. Captain Mohammad Azharuddin led India with 79 runs from 77 balls, while veteran all-rounder Kapil Dev chipped in with a whirlwind 42 off only 29 deliveries.

Injury-hit England struggled to 200 for eight off its allocated 50 overs, after which New Zealand made 201 for three in response with 9.1 overs to spare. The Kiwis were sparked by a

century-stand between Andrew Jones and their captain, Martin

two to 172 for three.

contest, it was Kirsten, promoted to Crowe made a more subdued, but equally effective, unbeaten 73. Both teams were assured of semifinal places going into the match, but New Zealand sizzled while England rarely even simmered.

Graeme Hick was England's top scorer with 56, but his teammates struggled to come to terms with the slow Wellington wicket. Spinner Dipak Patel, who again

opened the bowling, took two for

26 from 10 overs in a superb defensive performance for New Zealand. Pakistan kept alive its hopes of advancing with a thrilling fourwicket victory over Sri Lanka, which had already been eliminated. Responding to Sri Lanka's 212

with five balls to spare. The Pakistan innings was built Jones made 78 off 113 balls, in- on a 101-run third-wicket partnercluding 13 boundaries, as he and ship between veteran Salim Malik

for six, Pakistan made 216 for six

(51) and Javed Miandad. Miandad got 57 off 78 balls during the mid-dle stages of the run-chase.

On Saturday, Australia powered to a 128-run victory over Zimbabwe in Hobart to keep alive its faint hopes of qualifying for the semifi-nals. Australia made 265 for six in 46 overs after a brief rain delay, then dismissed Zimbabwe for 137.

Mark Waugh led the Australian scoring with an unbeaten 66 from 39 balls and joined with his brother, Steve, in a fifth-wicket stand of 113 from only 69 balls after Australia struggled to 144 for four. Steve Waugh scored his 55 runs from only 43 balls.

A further twist to the tussle for the last semifinal spot could be provided by Australia, if it beats West Indies and Pakistan loses to New Zealand.

That would leave the West Indies and Australia both with eight points from four victories, so a net run rate would decide which of the sides advanced. (AP, Reuters)

Gooden, 2 Other Mets Focus of Rape Probe

New York Times Service

PORT ST. LUCIE, Florida - Dwight Gooden, Vince Coleman and Daryl Boston are the three New York Mets under investigation by the Port St. Lucie Police Department for the rape of a woman here last March, according to a lawyer familiar with the

The identity of the three players had been kept confidential by the police and the baseball team's

But then Gooden's agent publicly acknowledged that the star pitcher was a target of the investigation and, on Friday, the house Gooden rented in Port St. Lucie last spring was identified by the police department as being the site of the incident that the woman, a New York state resident in her late 20s, said occurred early on the morning of March 30, 1991.

Boston, 29, an outfielder, declined to speak other than to dispute the the Miami Herald's assertion Saturday that he had been questioned by the police. Coleman, appearing grim, did not stop when approached by reporters.

The police department, which has refused to con-firm or deny the identity of any of the players under investigation, did not return calls Saturday seeking a response to the latest development.

ch. 26; MSV Duis

Nuremberg 32; FC Cologne 29; Werder Bre

rn Munich 27 : Sc

her SC and Borussia Moench. 26; MSV Dulb burg 25; Hanga Rostock and Hamburger S 24; Wattenscheld 21; Dynamo Dresden en VTL Bochum 22; Stuttgorter Kickers 21; Fo

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Coglicri Q, Atolomo Q Cremonese Q, Juventus 2 Fiorentino 1, Ascoli 2

Torino 0, Parma 0 Standings: ACMilan 42 points; Juveni

Napoli 31 ; Torino 29 ; Porma, Sampdorla and Inter Milan 28 ; Lazio, AS Roma and Genoa 26 ;

Ataianta 25: Florentina 22: Fogala 21: Casila

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Seau Maintrot I, Real Valladella I Espanol 3, Cadiz 1 Real Sociedad I, Tenerite 8 Real Cycledo 3, Osasuno 1 Standiagas: Real Madrid and Barcelana 37 Polnts; Atletico Madrid 33; Valencia 22; Alberde 13; Real Sociedad 29; Burgos, Zaragaza and Sporting Gilon 28; Seville and Lagrones 27; Ovieda 23; Desmilla Coruna and Abiette

27: Oviedo 23; Departivo Coruna and Athletic

TRANSACTIONS

American Leopus

BALTIMORE—Assigned Mike Lehmon, catcher; Mark Smith, outfielder; and Amailo Carreno, pitcher, to minor come in Sarasola, Elanton

Florida. CLEVELAND—Agreed to terms with Alax

N.Y. METS-Agreed to terms with John

Fined Anthony Sowie, Origi

go 22; Tenerife and Osa

on 2-year contracts. National League

Deportive Coruna 5, Sporting Gijon 2 Real Burgos 2, Athletic Bilboo 0 Real Mallorco 1, Real Valladelid I Espanol 3, Cadiz 1

Logranes 1. Real Madrid 0 Atletico de Madrid 2, Barce

Foggia 1, Rama 2 Lazio 2, Verena 9



A grim Gooden in the dugout in Port St. Lucie

The police announced Thursday that the woman filed a complaint March 3 and that they were pursuing the investigation seriously and aggressively.

Gooden, who had spent much of Friday removed from reporters, sat at his locker and talked at lemma from reporters, sat at his locker and talked at length about baseball Saturday morning. He appeared in laxed, if guarded, and would not address the circuit stances swirling around him other than to say that he and his family were holding up.
"I'll be all right, I'm all right," said Gooden. "If I

could talk to you, you'd know why. I can't say and more. Maybe at a later date."

SCOREBOARD

EASKEDAL

NBA Standings

Pct 409 547 A42 A62 A53 338 201 .815 .672 .615 .615 .469 .453 .444 .367

WESTERN COMPERENCE

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

esten 28 30 30 36—108 Petrovic 17-26 2-2 39, Morris 9-16 2-2 20; Bird Petrovic Iras 25 as, main to reason as, and 10 25 8 9 25. Lewis 9 18 44 22. Rebounds—New Jersey 51 (Morris 11), Boston 42 (Pinckney 9), Assists—New Jersey 30 (Blaylock 10), Boston

hilodelphia 20 34 34 16—194 Hornacek 13-20 5-5 35, Johnson 4-11 9-10 17; Barkley 11-22 9-11 31, Gilliam 7-16 7-9 21. Re-bounds—Phoenix 41 (Perry, Johnson 7), Phil-odelphia 51 (Gilliam 13). Assists—Phoenix 25 (Johnson 15), Philodelphia 22 (Grant 10).

Grant 10-20 5-7 25, Ellison 10-17 4-4 24, Re to:39 (Balley 7) . Wa 42 (Ellison 13). Assists—Minnegate 27 (Richardson 17). Washington 21 (Adams, Wingate, Sockies 5).

Person 12-22 3-4 30, Miller 3-8 11-12 19; Cal-

Veshington 31 27 29 37—118 Richardson 10-18 0-0 22, Bailey 8-11 4-8 20;

Oriondo 20 (Bowle 6). L.A. Lakers

reason (2-23 St. Maint - 3 1 (1-2); Cap-ledge 7-14 6-8 20. Smith 6-13-6-6 19. Reboends— inclama 52 (M. Williams, Schrempf 8), Orlando 57 (Catledge 13). Assists—Indiana 24 (M. Wil-llams 7). Orlando 18 (Smith 4).

bo 5-83-313; Rica Rebounds—Don-

23 25 25 23—107 29 23 25 24—113

Major College Scores SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Alichison 68, 10 Inols 57
Noritwestern 76, Wisconsin 65
Ohio St. 94, Minnesofo 63
Southern Col 70, Arizona 69
Stanford 76, Oreson St. 56
UCLA 85, Arizona 51, 77 on St. 75. Washington 57

> TOURNAMENTS ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE

Duke 94, Maryland 87 Florida St. 7J, Nr. Cardinia St. Bi Georgia Tech & Virginia Sé North Carolina 80. Wake Forest 65 Semifisada Duke 87. Georgia Tech 76 North Carolina 80. Florida St. 76 BIG EAST CONFERENCE

Georgetown 77, Micmi 64

Sefon Holl 62. Baston College 60
St. John's 64. Connecticut 99. OT
Syracuse 35, Villanova 52
Semiffinals
Georgatiwn 65, St. John's 64
Syracuse 70, Sefon Holl 66
BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE
Elect Round First Ro fowe St. 80, Alissouri 75 Kansas 84, Colorado 66 Oktohomo 107, Nebrasko

SATURDAY'S REDUL. 12
Detroit 24 21 18 24—89
Secremento
Dumars 8-15 12-14 28. Woofridge 6-11 24-14;
Richmond 12-21 1-1 25. Tisodie 10-23 1-2 21.
Rebounds—Detroit 63 (Rodman 31), Socremento 50 (Tisdale 11). Assists—Detroit 19 Memb 39 (1) Social 11/2 (Webb 10).

New Jersey 25 39 22 13 5-36

New York 17 27 34 23 3-34 Colorion 8-13 12-15 28, Petrovic 8-17 4-2 Biovionic 9-20 3-7 21; Ewing 12-28 11-11 25, Startes 5-13 0-0 11. Rebounds—New Jersey 55

(Dudley 11), New York 63 (Ewing, Mason 17). Assists—New Jersey 18 (Blaylock 7), New Cincinnoti 75. Memphis St. 43 METRO ATHLETIC CONFERENCE 22 22 22 29—105 29 22 30 23—114 Quarterfinals
N.C. Charlotte 70, Virginia Tech 52
Southern Aliss, 92, South Florido 87, 20T Barkley 14-24 5-6 33. Anderson 6-15 1-2 15;

Barriery 14-24 -5-4 31, Anderson 6-15 1-2 15; Roberts 9-11 0-1 19, Molane 5-15 9-9 18, Re-beunds—Ptelladelphia 57 (Bortiev 14), Mil-woukse 40 (Malone 11), Assists—Philodelphia 23 (Dowkins 8), Milwoukse 26 (Humphries 10), Utah 29 29 25 32—104 San Antonio 26 29 29 28—113 Stretten 8-11 1-1 24 | Malone 16 15 24 27. Vo. Commonwealth 74, Louisville 65
MID-AMERICAN CONFERENCE Boil St. 65. W. Michigan 61 Micmil, Ohio 76. Bowling Green 60 Champleaship Micmil, Ohio 58, Ball St. 57

Son Antonio 24 29 29 29—113
Stockton 9-11 1-1 24 J.Malone 9-15 7-8 23;
Robinson 10-18 7-11 27, Stricktond 9-13 5-5 24, MIDWESTERN COLL CONFERENCE Butler 78, Xovier. Ohio 41 29 17 39 27-112 Ever

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE Jordan 11-22 44 24, Grant 10-15 44 24; Vin-cent 18-71 0-0 26, Cartiedge 8-14 2-2 18, Re-bounds—Chicopo 44 (Grant 12), Orlando 42 Arkansos 73, Georgia 40

Groen 3-8 13-14 19. Threatt 8-17 2-2 18; Eockles 9-19 3-4 21, Ellison 7-20 4-6 18. Re-Kentucky 80, LSU 74 SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE Ecocures 3-17 4 21, Ellison 7-20 4-16, Re-bounds—Los Angeles 55 (Perkins 13), Wesh-ington 53 (Ellison 11), Assists—Los Angeles 8 (Threatt 3), Woshington 17 (Adoms 7), Milemi 28 29 14 28—162 Atlanto 27 28 25 35—115 First Ros Texas 86, Texas A&M 69
Texas Christian 62, Boylor 55
Texas Tech 65, Rice 62

Rice 7-15 4-5 22, Selkety 8-13 4-4 20; Augment 9-13 6-7 24. Willis 9-14 6-2 22, Grahem 6-10 5-8 20.

Rabourder 5-15 4-5 22, Selkety 8-13 4-20; Augment 9-13 6-7 24. Willis 9-14 6-2 22, Grahem 6-10 5-8 20.

Rabourder 5-7 24. Selkety 8-13 4-2 20; Augment 9-13 6-7 24. Willis 9-14 6-2 22, Grahem 6-10 5-8 20.

Semifinals 5-7 24. Selkety 8-13 4-2 20; Augment 9-13 6-7 24. Willis 9-14 6-7 24. WESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

TWEET TWEET

DOODLE

HOCKEY

NHL Standings New Jersey Pittsburgh N.Y. Islander Philiadelphia

dayofi berth FRIDAY'S RESULT Wissipes 6 6 1—1 Wissipes 6 6 6—9 Hollk (19). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Boouregard) 8-12.8—28. Winnipes (on Whit-more) 21-8-10—39. SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 0 1 6—1
Philodelphia 0 8 3—2
Ridlev (24); Brown (4), Acton (7), Dineen (25), Shots en god; Washington (an Hextell) 8-5—21. Philodelphia (an Hrivnak) 9-6-11—26. M.Y. Islanders

Bodger (11); Marols (16), Turgeon (39),
Thomas (23), Mclanis (2), Shots on goal: Buf-tale (an Fitzpatrick) 15-14-10—39, New York

Minnesota 1 1 2—4 Carson (29); Churia (4), Bellows (26), Mo-dano (31), Gagner (29). Shats on yeal; Detroit (on Casey) 3-68—17. Minnesota (on Chevel-dos, Millen) 19-10–10—39. Baston 2 2 8 1—5

Boston 2 2 8 1–5
Quebec 2 9 2 9–4
Ruzicka (37), Danata (1), Boureau (19) 2,
Carpenter (23); Gusarav (4), Tatarinov (9),
Cauthy 30; West Ham 27.

Pasiawski (23), Sakic (21). Shets on goal: Bas

Millen (16), Robitaille (41): Muller (35), Brisselbois (2), McPhee (15), Courhadi (6) 2, Shefs on godi: Los Angeles (on Roy) 19-7-12—38.

Montreal (on Hrudey) 11-7-10—28.

Montreal (on Hrudey) 11-7-10—28.

Pittsburgh on Hrudey) 11-7-10—28.

Toreato 2 6 3—6

Lorius (36), Francis (18), Murphy (19);
Lorius (8), Sacco (5), Notiress (2), Brodley
(9), Osborne (5), Anderson (18), Shefs on godi:
Pittsburgh (on Pubr) 9-16-9—34. Toronto (on Young, Wregget) 17-14—22.

Morussia Moenchengladbach 1, VfL Bochum 2

Sayer Leverlousen 2, Scholke 1

Sayer Mick Division

W L T Pis GF GA

44 23 4 92 288 226

39 24 7 85 288 237 Young, Wregget) 17-1-4-22. M.Y. Rongers Kerr (7), Erixon (8), Ogradnick (16), Amonte (33) 3. Shots on good: New York (on Jobionski) 14-19-11—35. St. Louis (on Vonbiesbrouck) 7-14-6-27.

Sem Jersey

1 1 8—4
Sem Jese 1 1 7—3
Wehrrich (5), Vilgrein (17); Feilion (23),
Kislo (10), Gerpeniov (2), Shots en sent; New
Jersey (on Hockett) 18-7-6—31, Sen Jese (on
Terrer) 7-14-13—34. SOCCHI. DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
VVV Venla 1, De Graafschap Doetinchem 2
Fevenourd Rotterdam 0, MVV Maastricht 1
Willem II Tilburg 0, Sparka Rotterdam 2
Alax Ansterdam 7, FC Twente Einschede 0
FC Volendam 0, PSV Eindhoven 3
SVV/Dordrecht 90 B, FC Graninsen 1
Vitesse Arshem 8, RKC Waadvilk 1
FC Den Haas 1, Fortune Sittard 0
Standings: PSV Eindhoven 35 Points; Alax
Amsterdam 43; Feyenoard Rotterdam 41; Vilesse Arnhem 32; FC Graninsen 30; Roda JC
Kerkrade 29; FC Twente Einschede and Spar-

Kerkrede 29; FC Twente Enschede and Si New York 27: Werne Enchance on Sperto Rotterdom 25; RKC Woolwijk and FC
Uhrecht 27; Willem II Tilburs and MVV MaasIricht 26: FC Volendom 25; SVV/Dordrecht 90
25; De Grootschap 17; Fortuna Sitterdom FC
Den Hoog 16; VVV Venlap 10.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION
ASTO VIII 8 Content Park Resear 1

Aston Villa 0, Queens Park Rangers 1 Crystal Palace 1, Liverpool 9 Everton 1, Luton 1, lie Leeds 5, Wimbledon 1 Nottinsham Forest 2, Norwich 0 Oldham 4, Notts County 3 Sheffield United 1, Manchester U Tottenhom Q. Sheffield Wedne

ter City 53; Liverpool 52; Arsenal 50; Everton, Queens Park Rongers, Chelsea and Crystal Palace 45; Aston Villa 43; Wimbledon 42;

FRENCH CUP Second Resaid
Auxerre 2, Monaco 2
[Monaco von 4-1 on penaiti
Dunkirk 0, St Etterne 3
Com 5, Lens 4 (OT)
Montbellier 2, Rennes 0
Noncy 3, Poris St Germain 2
Le Hovre 0, Bourges 1 (OT)
Istres 1, Morsellie 2
Bostia 2, Toulous 0
Alaccio 1, Toulon 0
Connes 3, Anges 1 (OT)

I THINK IT'S

BEEN A

HUNDRED

YEARS..

guard, \$2,500 for March 10 game fight. CLEVELAND—Put Craig Ehio, guard-for Connes 3. Angers T (OT)
Pau 3. Nimes 3
(Pau wan 5-4 on pengities)
GERMAN FIRST DIVISION ward, and Winston Bennett, forward, on in-tured itst. Signed Mike Sanders, forward, to 10day controct.
PHILADELPHIA—Put Jeff Ruland, center, on injured list. Activated Brian Oliver,
suord, from injured list. McLean) 9-6-10-25. GERMAN FIRST D 2 0 0-2 FC Nurembers 1, Eintracht

SKIING **World Cup**

Top results in the men's downhill in Aspen, Colorade: 1. Doniel Mohrer, Switzerland, 1 minute, 41.71 seconds; 2. William Besse, Switzerland, 1:42.24; 3. Partick Orifieb, Austria, 1:42.25; 4. Leanhard Stock, Austria, 1:42.17; 5. Honnes Trinkl, Austria, 1:42.37; 6. Franz Helmer, Switzerland, 1:42.45; 8. A.J. Kitt, U.S. 1:43.15; 9. Markus Wasmeler, Germany, 1:43.16; 19. Jon Einer Thorsen, Norway, 1:43.30.

Final downhift standings: 1, Heinzer, 649 points; 2, Moturer, 537; 3, Kitt, 461; 4, Ortileb, 450; 5, Stock, 403; 4, Wasmeter, 371; 7, Besse, 366; 8, Xovier Gigander, Switzerland, 325; 9, Thorsen, 324; 10, Guentiter Mader, Austria.

284. Top results in the women's downhill in Pen-oranna, British Columbia: 1. Petro Kron-berner, Austria. 1 minute. 39.36 seconds; 2. Carole Merie, France, 1:39.56; 3. Katia Sel-tinger, Germany, 1:39.74; 4. Michaela Gerg, Garmany, 1:39.91; 5. Heldi Zeller, Switzer-land, 1:39.92; 6. Regina Housel, Germany, 1:40.00; 7. Utrike Stanegassinger, Germany, 1:40.21; 8. Katrin Guitessahn, Germany, 1:40.22; 9. Hillary Lindh. Juneau, Alaska, 1:40.32; 9. Hillary Lindh, Juneau, Alaska, 1:40.41; 10. Barbara Socieder, Austria, 1:40.46. 1:40.41; N. Barbora Sociecier, Austria, 1:40.46. Final devahili siandiings; I. Sekinger, 523 points; 2. Kronberger, 432; 3. Miriom Vogf, Germany, 257; 4. Kerrin Lee-Goriner, Conada, 271; 5. Heldi Zurbringen, Switzerland, 277; 6. Chantol Bournissen, Switzerland, 246; 7. Sebine Ginther, Austria, 248; 8. Merie, 228; 9. Gers, 216; 10. Gutensohn, 209.

SUNDAY
Top results in the mea's Super-6 stations in
Aspen: 1, Kjefil Andre Admodt, Norway, 1 minurte, 16.27 seconds; 2. Guenther Mader, Austria.
New Zeolond vs.
New Zeolond vs.
New Zeolond vs. 1:16.99; 3. Paul Acopia, Switzerland, 1:17.36; 4.

1:16,97; 3. Paul Accola, Switzerland, 1:17,36; 4. Urs Koelin, Switzerland, 1:17,36; 5. Jan Einer Tharsen, Norway, 1:17,81; 6. Alberto Senipagliesi, Holy, 1:18,27; 7. Ortileb, 1:18,29; 8. Jean-Luc Creiter, Prance, 1:18,49; 9. William Besse, Switzerland, 1:18,49; 18. Kith, 1:18,49, Final Seper-6 standings: 1. Accola, 429 poloja: 2. Girardelli, 296; 3. Mader, 286; 4. Tharsen, 226; 5. Acmodit, 229; 6. Koelin, 25; 7. Heinzer, 193; 8. Ole Kristian Furuseth, Norway, 160; 9. Wasmeler, 156; 10. Marco Hangl, Switzerland, 152. Overall standings: 1. Accola, 1,572 points; 2.

Overall standless: 1. Accula, 1,572 points; 2. Alberto Tombo, italy, 1,162; 2. Girordelli, 965; 4. Furusett, 854; 5. Heinzer, 842; 6. Moder, 772; 4. Furusers, 54; 5. Henzer, 542; 5. Moher, 772; 7. Wosneler, 732; 3. Moherer, 645; 9. (Hell Kill, and Ortlieb, 594.

Top resetts in the women's Super-G statom in Penercano: 1. Merie, 1 minute, 18,26 seconds; 2. Lee-Guriner, 1: 18,38; 3. Eden, 1: 18,43; 4. Diann Roffe, U.S., 1: 18,53; 5. Seizinger, 1: 18,53; 1. Seizin

en. 1:18.93; 7. Uirike Maie Austria. 1:19.06; B. Bournissen, 1:19.18; 9. Ul-rike Stansaassinger, Germany, 1:19.42; 10. (ile) Regina Hacusi, Germany, 1:19.71; 18. (fle) Traudi Haccher Gavel, Germany, 1:19.71. World Cup Soper-G sialom standings: 1 terie 317 points; 2. Merete Fieldavil, Nor Wate Cap Success Water Fieldavil, Norway, 23; 3. Lee-Gariner, 213; 4. (He), Kranbergern and Ulrike Maler, Austria. 202; 6. Setzinger, 191; 7. Heidi Zeiter, Switzerland, 188; 8. Roffe, 181; 9. Sylvia Eder, Austria. 176; 18 Bartheen Sadieder, Austria, 154. Bot Ja Rume. 1617. T. Syrvas Edw., Austrillo. 1re;
 Bothard Sodleder, Austrill. 154.
 Overall world cup stendings: 1. Kronberger,
 1,205 points; 2. Merie. 1071; 3. Schneider, 902; 4.
 Setzinser, 676; 5. Wiberg, 777; 6. Girther, 746; 7.
 Vogt, 421; 8. Zurbriggen, 403; 9. Campognoni,
 590; 10. Wochter, Austria, 544.

instead, I'm Out Were,

COLD AND WET

WAITING FOR

THE SCHOOL BUS

OT TAKE ME TO

THE GULAG

THEY WANT

ME TO ENDORSE

SMOKING?

CRICKET World Cup SATURDAY'S RESULT

Australia vs. Zimbobwe
At Hobort, Australia
Australia inninas: 265-6 (46 overs)
Zimbobwe inninas: 137 (61.4 overs)
Australia def. Zimbobwe by 128 russ
SUMDAY'S RESULTS SURDAY'S RESULTS
South Africe vs. India
Al Adeleide, Australia
South Africe (minas): 181-4 (29.1 overs)
India (minas): 180-6 (30 overs)
South Africe def. India by six widolia,
(march reduced to 30 overs by merning color)
Politics vs. Syl Lockia

Pokiston vs. Sri Lonko
Af Perfit, Australia
Pokiston Innings: 216-6 (49.1 overs)
Sri Lonko Instags: 212-6 (50 overs)
Pokiston def. Sri Lonko by four wickelia
New Zeoland vs. Espland
Af Weilington, New Zeoland
New Zeoland Innings: 201-3 (40.5 mmm)

New Zeoland Innings: 2013 (44.5 overs) 3 England Innings: 2004 (50 overs) 3 New Zeoland def. England by seven wicked STANDINGS

At Melbourne, Australia Australia vs. West Indies (day-night)

BASEBALL Exhibition

on 9, Atlanta 8 Boston 9, Arignia a Los Angeles 6, Montreol 4 Texas (ss) 13. Minn N.Y. Yankees 3, N.Y. Mets 2 Milmesoto (ss.) 15, Chicago White Sox 2 Son Francisco 5, Son Diego

Battimore J. Texas (ss; Toronto & Pitisburgh 3 SATURDAY'S RESULTS Atlanta 9, N.Y. Mets 1 Boston (ss) 7. Chicaso White Sax (s Detroit & Los Angeles 4 N.Y. Yonkees 11. Montreel Clocionati 4. Chicago W Teras 5, Boston (ss) 4 Pittsburgh 5, Toranto 4 Chicago Cubs 10, Seattle 6 California 5, Cleveland 3 ilwaukee 2, San Diego 2 in Francisco 9, Oakland 5

YEAH, I HOPE THE SHEETS ARE STILL WARM WHEN I SET BACK IN

NO...THEY

WANT TO SHOW

HOW IT GAN

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inial according to Charle

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THE REPORT FROM

EV YORK - THE U.S. Oly

Marchell team sould be he

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PROBLEM COS.

Grill the resident

Rivero Wins Golf GENONA Spann (AP) - José to ma the Catalan Open by o Camers of Spain, Johan Rysto

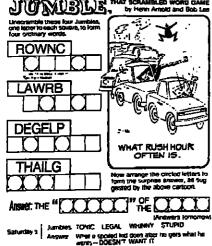
inter accelerator going into the maded Rivero's 67. Jose-Mai dampion, was three shots back • hed Couples shot seven-une bucks going into Sunday's lass Ludwidak Florida. Brooks care

For the Record

Ethetoiple's \$1.3 million hom Spanning clars the way for he was the nine-time Wimbledom (
One Forte, the former "M
incur for ABC, was sentence
lettral incurs to: ideal mome tax evasion and Deigh Frans was put on waive by the Balumore Orioles; the out the 1991 SCASON after 18 years w Mand Medine of Mexico res France split decision over F

DENNIS THE MENACE





To our readers in Berlin You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every marning on the day of publication Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85

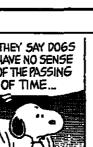
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

Cummings 7-11 6-6 20. Rebounds—Utoh 36 (Edwards 7), Son Antonio 43 (Rebinson 12). Assists—Utoh 18 (Stockton 10), Son Antonio 28



THEY 5AY 0065 HAVE NO SENSE OF THE PASSING OF TIME...





I WONDER IF

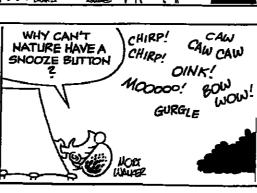


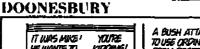


I TOLD YOU THAT IN

OUR HOUSE DOGS















WIZARD of ID

SLATER IN

CALVIN AND HOBBES

I WISH I WAS

STILL IN BED.



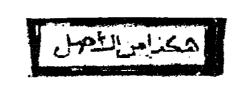
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SPORTS

TO THES

Duke Beats North Carolina by 20 for ACC Tournament Title

Nike Contract Dispute Hits U.S. Olympic Team

NEW YORK — The U.S. Olympic basketball team could be headed for Barcelona without Michael Jordan, Patrick Ewing and John Stockton unless a dispute involving use of their images on USA Basketball merchandise can be settled.

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Dave Gavitt, the president of USA Basketball, has sent letters to the three National Basketball Association players and their agent, David Falk, suggesting they resign from the team if they can not agree to the merchandising deal. "USA Basketball has had a sen-

ous problem with Falk and his clients," said Russ Granik, the deputy commissioner of the NBA and vice president of USA Basketball. "As a result, a letter did go out suggesting that if his clients were uncomfortable and could not comply, they consider strongly withdrawing from the team."

The letter, sent 10 days earlier, set a deadline of Thursday for an

We were prepared to replace Falk's players with other NBA players," Granik said, "Falk asked for an extension. He was told there would be no extension."

When there was no reply by Thursday, he said, USA Basketball assumed that Falk was accepting the merchandising agreement.

"We will go forward assuming these players are all on the team," Granik said. "From our standpoint, there is no dispute. Falk would like to continue the dialogue. We are going ahead. A player can always withdraw, but at some point, you have to move forward."

Granik said all Olympic players and their agents had agreed on the terms last December.

"Now Falk is backing away," he said. "USA Basketball has no problem with any player. The problem is one agent. I wish I knew why."

Falk, who was in Europe on vacation and unavailable for comment during the weekend, said earlier he expected to sit down this week with Gavitt to try to settle the matter. Rob Perry, an associate at ProServ, declined to comment.

When the International Olympic Committee decided to allow professional players on Olympic bas-ketball teams, the NBA Players Association negotiated a group licensing agreement with USA Basketball, according to Charles Grantham, executive director of the players' association.

champion, was three shots back after a 71.

United but Leeds got there first.

Cadiz, the radio station Antena 3 reported.

For the Record

DIAL ACCESS NUMBERS

Rivero Wins Golf's Catalan Open

GERONA, Spain (AP) — José Rivero of Spain shot five-under-par 67 to win the Catalan Open by one stroke Saturday over José Maria Canizares of Spain, Johan Rystrom of Sweden and Haydn Selby-Green

Rivero, staring two shots back, got an eagle and five birdies. Selby-Green, a co-leader going into the round, shot 70; Canizares and Rystrom matched Rivero's 67. Iosé-Maria Olazábal of Spain, the defending

• Fred Couples shot seven-under-par 65 for one shot lead over Mark
Brooks going into Sunday's last round of the Honda Classic in Fort
Lauderdale, Florida, Brooks carded a course-record 64; Ray Floyd, the
second-round leader, shot 71 to drop three strokes back. (NYT)

Leeds Wins in Getting Cross to Bear

LONDON (Reuters) — Graham Alex Jimmy Stewart Gerry Brian
Martin Steve Sammy Stuart Lou Gordon David Tommy Matt Cross, 15,
who was named after the entire Manchester United team that reached the

1976 FA Cup final, has signed for English soccer rival Leeds.

Cross, who is from Walsall in central England, scored all the goals

when his school won a match, 8-0, last week. He said he wanted to join

Guillermo Lazaro, 14, was killed Sunday in Barcelona when he was struck in the neck by a fireworks rocket fired across the field before kickoff in the Spanish first division soccer match between Español and

Manuel Medina of Mexico retained his IBF featherweight title with a 12-round split decision over Fabrice Benichou of France in Antibes,

second-round leader, shot 71 to drop three strokes back.

SIDELINES

of England.

"The deal was for group mer-chandising," Grantham said. "The players receive 34 percent of the revenues and the remainder goes to USA Basketball. We are not in it for money: It's principle, and 34 percent is a fair share. The players recognize that it is a privilege to play in the Olympics, not a right."

Grantham said the players association also recognized that players with individual endorsements such as ones with Nike — would have to sign off on the agreement

"We sold collective, not individual rights," Grantham said. "USA Basketball wanted an agreement to use individual likenesses.

"From what I gather, Nike has an exclusive deal for apparel. The players can't sign another form un-less the previous company allows it. This is a squabble over not a lot of money. Everyone has to step back and take another look."

A Nike spokeswoman, Liz Dolan said, "This is an ongoing fight between Michael Jordan and the NBA. Michael Jordan owns the rights to his individual likeness and he sold them to Nike, not to USA Basketball. How could USA Baskethall use them?"

Besides Jordan and Stockton, the U.S. Olympians Charles Bark-ley, David Robinson, Chris Mullin and Scottie Pippen have Nike con-tracts. Ewing does not.



Mike Hopkins gave Georgetown's Robert Churchwell a hand as Syracuse won the Big East title, 56-54.

Kansas Defeats Oklahoma State in Big 8, Kentucky and Syracuse Win Conferences

Duke, top ranked in The Associated Press college poll, captured the one prize its senior class was missing taking a 94-74 victory over No. 20 North Carolina on Sunday in the Atlantic Coast Conference championship in Charlotte, North

Rex Walters and Adonis Jordan led No. 3 Kansas on a late 13-3 run that carried the Jayhawks to a 66-57 victory over No. 11 Oklahoma State in the championship of the Big Eight tournament in Kansas City, Missouri.

In New York, Dave Johnson's foul-line jumper with six seconds to play gave Syracuse a 56-54 victory over No. 21 Georgetown and the Big East tournament championship.

No. 9 Kentucky returned from a two-year exile to win the Southeastern Conference tournament, beating three-time defending champion Alabama, 80-54, behind Jamal Mashburn's 28 points in Birmingham, Alabama.

In Charlotte, Christian Laettner, the tournament most valuable player who led six players in double figures with 25 points, helped the Blue Devils take a title they hadn't won since 1988. Since then, Duke had lost two ACC tournament championship games, both to the Tar Heels. The latest loss was a 96-

74 decision in last year's title game. With the victory, Duke (28-2) earned an automatic bid to the Na-

tional Collegiate Athletic Association tournament and a chance for consecutive national champion-ships, a feat last accomplished by UCLA in 1972 and 1973. The Blue Devils start their bid at full strength as Bobby Hurley and

Grant Hill return from injuries.
Hurley also set an ACC tournaent career record for assists with 50, breaking the previous mark of 45 set by Jimmy Black of North Caroli-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

na. Hurley had 11 assists Sunday, a

championship game record.

The Jayhawks (26-4) had won the regular-season title by three games over Ollahoma State and two other teams. This was their first tournament title since 1986 and their first appearance in the championship game since 1987. The game was played with the same defensive intensity found in

the two regular-season meetings. Oklahoma State won the first, 64-56, at home in Stillwater, and Kansas won the rematch 77-64 in Lawrence. The Jayhawks held the Cowboys (26-7) to 38 percent shooting. They hit 71 percent of their shots in the second half after making just 32

percent in the first. Syracuse (21-9), seeded fifth in the Big East tournament, had met Georgetown (21-9), ranked 21st in the AP poll, in four previous title

games and lost each time. Syracuse clinched its third Big East title when Robert Churchwell's

3-pointer at the buzzer missed the rim and rolled out of bounds. The Orangemen, who last won the championship in 1988, took con-trol with a 19-6 run after George-

town scored the first two points of the second half to break a 29-29 tie. In Birmingham, the Wildcats (26-6), who will make their first NCAA

tournament appearance since 1989, completely dominated the second half, outscoring the Crimson Tide (25-8) 51-22. One of the keys was hittle-known junior guard Dale Brown, who scored only six points but did his best work defensively against Alabama top gun James Robinson, the hero in the Tide's first

Robinson, averaging 27.5 points per game in the tournament, was headed toward another big game when he scored 17 points in the first half to help No. 17 Alabama

No. 16 Michigan St. 64, Iowa 53: Anthony Miller scored all of his 15

points in the second half in East Lansing, Michigan, as Michigan State clinched a third-place tie with Michigan in the Big Ten Confer-ence. Michigan State (21-7, 11-7) led by 24-19 after a defensive first half and by 24-25 with 16-28 left half and by 34-26 with 16:28 left before a 10-2 run by Iowa (18-10, 10-8), which finished lifth.

■ In Saturday's games, agencies

No. 8 UCLA, the holder of a record 10 NCAA championships, officially entered the NCAA tournament by claiming the Pacific-10 championship with an 85-77 defeat of Anzona State.

In regular-season play, Don MacLean scored 25 points for the Bruins in his last game at Pauley Pavilion in Los Angeles. The Pac-10 championship is the first for UCLA (25-4) since 1987.

The Bruins finished a game ahead of No. 10 Southern Cal.

which edged No. 2 Arizona, 70-69, also in Los Angeles. Rodney Char-man hit a 12-foot (3.6-meter) jumper as time expired.

Miami (Ohio) joined the NCAA field as David Scott's short jumper with 10 seconds left produced a 58-57 victory over Ball State in the final of the Mid-American Conference in Demail.

Evansville downed Butler, 95-76, to win the automatic invitation from the Midwestern Collegiate Conference.

Brigham Young won an NCAA berth with a come-from-behind, 73-71 triumph over Texas-El Paso in the Western Athletic Conference.

And in the Big Sky Conference, in Missoula, Montana, a timeout called by the Nevada bench nullifed a 3-point basket that would have tied the game with 46 seconds left, and Montana went on to a 73-68 victory and an NCAA berth. In tournament semifinals:

 Atlantic Coast Conference Duke, defeated Georgia Tech, 89-76, and North Carolina defeated No. 18 Florida State, 80-76.

• Big East Conference Georgetown defeated No. 25 St. John's, 68-64, as Alonzo Mourning led the Hoyas with 25 points. Syracuse surprised No. 15 Seton

Hall, 70-66, in the other semifinal. Michael Edwards made a steal and tie-breaking layup in the final min-ute to give Syracuse the victory.

 Big Eight Conference — Kansas routed No. 24 Oklahoma, 85-67, and Byron Houston had 18 points to lead Oklahoma State past lowa State, 69-60, to reach the fi-

• Southeastern Conference Alabama stunned No. 6 Arkansas, 90-89, on a last-second 3-pointer by Elliott Washington, and Kentucky defeated No. 23 LSU, 80-74. Southwest Conference — In Dallas, Dester Cambridge scored 23 points, including 17 in the section 17 in the section

ond half despite foul trouble, sparking Texas to a 97-87 victory over Texas Tech. Sam Mack scored 27 points and Houston overcame an early 18-

point deficit to beat Texas Christian, 87-84, in double overtime to reach the final. Metro Conference — In Louisville, Kentucky, Henry Williams completed a 3-point play with 29

Charlotte to a 76-72 victory over Southern Mississippi.

And Carlin Hartman made three baskets during a 15-7 run in the first half that led Tulane to an 87-69 victory over Virginia Common-

seconds left to lift North Carolina-

• Big West Conference — In Long Beach, California, Tony Amundsen scored 13 consecutive points for Pacific early in the second half and finished with 17 to lead the Tigers to a 81-69 victory over UC Irvine.

In the other semifinal, Cliff Reed scored 23 points and Sam Craw-ford added 21 as New Mexico State defeated Long Beach State, 80-72. No. 5 Ohio St. 94, Minnesota 63:

Jim Jackson scored 26 points in Minneapolis, and the Buckeyes were assured of at least a tie for their second consecutive Big Ten

championship.
No. 12 Cincinnati 75, Memphis
St. 63: In Chicago, Herb Jones scored 21 points to go over 1,000 for his career and Cincinnati captured the first Great Midwest Conference tournament championship. The fledgling conference does not yet have an automatic NCAA bid.

Nippon Leads Challengers Into Cup Semifinals

pon proved itself the challenger to reaching 16 knots. watch when it beat the Kiwis.

As a result of Saturday's racing, which put Nippon atop the points standings, España 92, Spirit of Australia, Challenge Australia and the Swedish yacht Tre Kronor were eliminated, even though one day's racing remained. In defenders' racing, Dennis

Conner won his match against the America3 syndicate's older Defiant, assuring him of second place entering the defenders' semifinals. The New Zealand-Japanese bat-

SAN DIEGO — Japan, New Zealand, Italy and France have gained the semifinals of the Amerianal San Diego — Japan, New Zealand, Italy and France have gained the semifinals of the Ameriana San Diego — Japan, New Zealand's light boat could not match ca's Cup challengers' series as Nip- the heavier Japanese yacht in winds

Nippon's skipper, Chris Dick-son, chose the right side at the start, and picked up better winds for a lean 15-second lead over the Kiwis at the first mark. The rest of the race was closely fought, but Dickson never lost control. "Today was a great confidence booster," Dickson said. "We per-

ceive the Kiwis as the top team. They were the only team we hadn't beaten. New Zealand's skipper, Rod Da-

He added: "We never labeled race of the series. ourselves favorites. We expect to lose some races."

Il Moro di Venezia had a surpristhe fifth mark, the Spaniards were only 44 seconds behind the Italians. Even after España blew its red gennaker on the sixth leg, it man-aged to stay within 2 minutes, 14 seconds of Il Moro. But the result proved to be the final nail in the coffin for España, whose crew will fly home on Wednesday.

Spirit of Australia also sailed a legs, until a slot controlling its enter the semifinals with two points tle was the race of the day, and vis. said: "I think both Nippon and proved that Japan's neophyte chalNew Zealand perform about the The French boat was able to make second boat and zero for the third. mainsheet pulled out of the deck. for the leader, one point for the

lenge must now be considered a same. They're heavy, we're light, up almost three minutes and Spirit serious contender to take the but we have less sail." up almost three minutes and Spirit lost what may have been its best

In Stars and Stripes' race with Defiant, Conner managed to turn a Il Moro di Venezia had a surpris-ingly close race with España 92. At lead by the first mark.

He picked up a wind about 1,000 feet (300 meters) after crossing the starting line 56 seconds behind Defiant. By the end of the leg he had a 20-second lead and control over rival skipper Bill Koch that he never let slip. Stars and Stripes crossed the line 38 seconds ahead.

At the end of this round, the three spirited race with Ville de Paris. competing defenders boats will drop The Australian boat led for three the points they amassed so far and

The top two boats of the 12-race semifinals will qualify for April's best-of-13 defender finals.

The challengers' semifinals start on March 29. The top two boats from that series will sail in the challengers' finals set for April 19. The America's Cop final starts

on May 9. The points standings after Satur-

Nippon, 74; New Zealand, 66; II Moro di Venezia, 61; Ville de Paris, 53; Espana '92, 30; Spirit of Australia, 27; Tre Kronor, 13; Challenge Australia, 8. (Nippon, New Zealand, Il Moro and When he scored 17 no Ville de Paris have clinched the semifinal berths.)

Defender Selection Series -America3, 40; Stars & Stripes, 19; De-



Cadiz, the radio station Antena 3 reported.

Technology took the lead at the far turn and easily outdistanced oddson favorite Dance Floor to win Gulfstream Park's \$500,000 Florida Derby by 4½ lengths Saturday. Technology was not nominated for this spring's Triple Crown but trainer Sonny Hine said he would be supplemented for the Kentucky Derby on May 2 at a cost of \$45,000. (UP!) Martina Navratilova and former companion Judy Nelson settled their palimony lawsuit out of court. Terms were not released, by Nelson will get the couple's \$1.3 million home in Aspen, Colorado, and the settlement apparently clears the way for her to write a book about her relationship with the nine-time Wimbledon champion.

Chet Forte, the former "Monday Night Football" producer and director for ABC, was sentenced to five years probation on charges of federal income tax evasion and wire and mail fraud.

Dwight Evans was put on waivers Sunday for his unconditional release Aamodt Wins A Cup Race, Accola Takes Dwight Evans was put on waivers Sunday for his unconditional release by the Baltimore Orioles; the outfielder, 40, signed as a free agent before the 1991 season after 18 years with the Boston Red Sox. (UPI) Super-G Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ASPEN. Colorado — The Olympic gold medalist Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway post-ec his first World Cup victory Sunday as Paul Accola of Switzerland added the super-giant

slalom title to his overall season crown. Aamodt, avoiding the crashes that claimed many of the competitors, flung himself to a victory margin of 72-hundredths of a second over Gunther Mader of Austria in the men's last super-G race this season. Accola, who had already clinched the overall title, finished third.

Aamodt, was timed in 1 minute, 16.27 seconds, Mader in 1:16.99 and Accola in 1:17.36. Only eight of the 15 skiers in the first seeding made it down the course, some skiing wide of

rates and others crashing on a course several skiers thought was set too fast. In Panorama, British Columbia, Carole

Merle of France beat the local favorite, Kerrin Lee-Gartner, by 32-hundredths of a second on Sunday to win a women's super-G race. Merle is in a battle for the overall World Cup title with Petra Kronberger of Austria, with a giant slalom and a super-G remaining in Crans-

Montana, Switzerland. Merie completed the course in 1 minute, 18.06 seconds. Gartner, the Olympic gold med-alist, was second in 1:18.38, with Sylvia Eder of

Austria third in 1:18.63. On Saturday, Daniel Mahrer of Switzerland capped a brilliant two weeks of racing by win-

ning the final men's downhill ski race in Aspen. Mahrer, with two victories and a second in the three downhills this month, fought his way through tight turns and beat teammate William Besse by 33-hundredths of a second.

Franz Heinzer of Switzerland, who had already clinched his second consecutive downhill title, was sixth.

Patrick Ortlieb of Austria was third.

In British Columbia on Saturday, Kronberger won the women's final downbill race of the season on the same hill where she captured her first two tour victories more than two years ago. Merle was second, and Katja Seizinger of Germany, who had already claimed the down-(AFP, AP)



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Julian Critchley's Guide to Tory Politics

ONDON — The details for the general election had L of course been worked out before the date was announced, down to the Conservative Party's theme music, a sound bite by Purcell: a shrewd choice since it is both classy and familiar because Benjamin Britten used it in his "Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra." Julian Critchley. Tory MP for Aldershot, says he recognizes the cultivated hand of party chairman Christopher Patten in the selection. What would Critchley choose for a campaign

"September Song," he says. He thinks his party will win with a greatly reduced majority. He is less dismissive of the Labor leader, Neil Kinnock, than he used to be. "I still think, though this may

MARY BLUME

be grasping at straws, that he remains a Tory asset. All the polling evidence is that he does. He's not as respected as John Major and he may of course go over the top in the election campaign. He's naturally garrulous and not particularly knowledgeable in the technicalities of the dismal science. But I think it would be a great mistake for the Tory party to underestimate him. If the public opinion polls are saying what I think they are, there is no need to rub it in."

Critchley, a rosy-cheeked and well-tailored spectator more than an active legislator, takes a distant and amused view of politics. He holds a safe seat and says that this campaign will be his 10th and last. "Tm 61 now and nobody's going to promote me to be chancellor of the Exchequer. I think a decent retirement will be called for." On crutches because of a spinal operation, he intends to campaign in his usual way, by being nice, making jokes and doing wine-and-cheeses without complaint.

Whatever the outcome, the new Parliament will be deeply changed since Margaret Thatcher is not a candidate and is expected to accept a peerage. Critchley, who dislikes her and once referred to her as the Great She-Elephant, says the

House will be a different place without her. "I think we shall miss her. It's going to be like going to Manderlay and not running into Mrs. Danvers.

"Of course she'll be in the Lords. She'll sit very uncomfortably in their lordships' house. She'll tell them to pull up their socks and that won't go down very well."

Critchley was first elected in 1959, a year in which the eminent Tory R. A. Butler described the new intake as the worst in his experience. Among them was Margaret Thatcher. Critchley, the son of a distinguished neurologist, was first generation public school and Oxford. Although he found his party pretty funny even then, he was zealous at the start, becoming an authority on defense, making official visits (he was introduced as Lord Julian Critchley in Texas and was made an admiral in Nebraska's navy), and quickly cottoning on to the pleasures of attending the Council of Europe in Strasbourg: "The food, dear boy, is better," an older delegate told him, "and the oratory largely incomprehensible."

Had Edward Heath not been replaced by Margaret Thatcher, Critchley thinks he might have become a minister. This was not to be and he says he is the only Tory elected in 1959 not to have held an official post or to be knighted. Mrs. Thatcher is said to have shouted "NEVwhen Critchley was proposed for a knighthood, but he says that in any case he would have declined.



Julian Critchley, MP: "To end my days knighted would lose me respect rather than gain it."

"To be knighted would be like getting a good conduct medal. If I have a reputation at all it is as an iconoclast and to end my days knighted would lose me respect rather than

What Critchlev likes most about the Conservative Party is that it is, in his words, a nonpolitical political party. What he dislikes most is Thatcherism.

"What was so painful about it was the self-importance, the self-regard, the seriousness with which they took what was basically a Chicago-based doctrine and tried to pretend that this was in the mainstream of the Conservative Party. And they had all the zest of ideologues, and the humorlessness. This is what upset me and upset a lot of us who went into the opposition pretty quickly. In the end it defeated her, or she defeated herself, really." In Critchley's new novel, "Floating Voter," Mrs. T. is working behind the accessories counter in Dickins and Jones, a

Critchley's first novel, "Hung Parliament," came out last year after years of political journalism, sold well, and will be published in paperback next month. A comic thriller which includes real MPs among its characters, it went through 22 sets of libel lawyers before publication.

His novels are satiric farces, Critchley says, and he agrees that it would be inconceivable for an American politician to write similarly about goings-on on Capitol Hill.

"You are a great and serious people," he says, "which

"Floating Voter," which will come out in July, is set at a Tory party conference in Brighton and Critchley has solved the problem of whether the Tories will still be in power by then by ignoring it. In the novel, John Major tries to privatize the monarchy, the obnoxious MP Jeffrey Archer is kidnapped, a crime difficult to solve because everyone wants to take credit for it, and Mrs. Thatcher has taken time off from the accessories counter to make what she still imagines is her leader's speech, which John Major cancels. In a rage, she dresses up as Britannia, has Dame Vera Lynn sing "The White Cliffs of Dover," and is finally led off the podium by men in white coats.

Just as Margaret Thatcher's predecessor, Edward Heath, won Critchley's esteem (particularly for his pro-Europeanism and his self-deprecating humor) so has her successor, John Major. To his surprise, Critchley says he is a party loyalist again.

"John is a human being. I don't think he would deliber-ately set out to be funny, but he's very relaxed and you can laugh with him. One of Margaret's greatest strengths was that she was quite armored against jokes of any kind. If you made a joke, which I once foolishly did at lunch, she would say, What was that you said? Repeat it? The whole thing would crumble away and after that of course nobody

From his backbencher's perch, Critchley has had a good many laughs. He feels he has never lost his amateur status as a politician and while he has been particularly in the desert in recent years because his views are to the Conservative left, he says he has always been a little bit suspect.

"I suppose I never showed the application nor that sense of religious faith necessary for politics. I've always been a skeptic and an outsider and I've derived a great deal of pleasure and I suppose no little income over the years from observing the Conservative Party in particular. The Tory party is less obvious than the Labor Party, more subtle. There's scope for a good deal of humor, particularly as it changes class."

He does not look forward to John Major's classless society. "I think a classless society would be extremely boring. I think people who take class seriously are snobs,] think people who think class is hilariously funny are good people and I've always extracted a great deal of humor from class differences. You know, to sit in the Tory party for 25 years and watch what's happened has been hilarious

Critchley spends less time these days over a bottle of parliamentary claret, just as well since the cellar suffered seriously when the late Robert Maxwell was put in charge.

"He was elected in 1964 and made his maiden speech the first day. He was so intolerably bumptious that the Labor Party had no idea what to do with him so somebody came up with the good idea of making him chairman of the Kitchen Committee, which was losing money.

"He sold off stocks of wine which had been collected over the decades by old Tory knights of the shires, a priceless cellar. Years and years ago I knew about this and went down to the catering department. All the papers had

"Nothing was ever done about it although it was always mentioned that he had sold it off. To whom I have no idea, what happened to the wine I haven't the faintest idea. My only worry," Critchley said, "was that he might have got his hands on the pension fund as well."

LANGUAGE

The Beltway and What's Inside It

By William Safire WASHINGTON — As other Democratic hope-fuls . . .

(That's a cliche. Hopefully, we can dispense with the transformation of the adjective hopeful into a noun. Begin again.)

As Democrats pressing their candidature . . . (Academics will like that word, but it's in the same prissy league as governance and polity; besides, what's wrong with candidacy? Begin again; this is your last

As those guys panting after the Democratic nomination began to show primary results, the telepundit Mark Shields said of Governor Bill Clinton, "He won

the inside-the-Beltway primary." The Beltway in this usage is the Capital Beltway, a circumferential highway that enables traffic to skirt, or bypass, the city streets of Washington. In many American small towns, such a traffic-reliever is called a bypass.

In Britain, the term is ring road or ringway, though some wish to gentrify that to orbital road. The heart of Moscow is circled by the Sadoroye Koltso (sadoroye means "garden"; koltso is Russian for "ring").

Shields was not, of course, referring to a primary held in Washington, D. C. Inside the Beltway is not a place but a state of mind; used as a compound adjective, the prepositional phrase means "having the conventional wisdom held by self-described political

The political term first appeared in The Washington Post atop a fishing story in 1977: "Inside-the-Beltway Trout Fishing Nears." But not until 1983, according to my Nexis search, did its political-insider sease come to the fore. In a Newsweek article an anonymous Democratic campaign manager was quoted as refusing to derogate the possibility of a return by former Senator George McGovern: "If he's perceived as a man on a fool's errand, that's still inside the [Washington] Bettway, not the world as a whole."

Two years later, the phrase still required a bracketed explanation. A United Press International report from Washington quoted Mark Russell, the humorist, making this assessment of Senator Alan Simpson of Wyoming: "Simpson epitomizes the Western disdain for 'inside-the-beltway' [Washington know-it-alls]."

A few now use the phrase to describe "the real inside skinny"; it is the title of a gossipy news column in The Washington Times. Most prefer the sense of "showing insular thinking, removed from the heartland." John Leo, the stylish essayist in U.S. News & World Report, assessed the opinions of a group of opinionators about Pat Buchanan by pointing out that "Almost every one . . . comes from the same tiny hothouse: the inside-the-beltway punditry industry."

The phrase reflects a populist disdain for central government, though it is most often used by people who live in its environs. Part of the general runningagainst-Washington movement, it is more anti-inef fectual than anti-intellectual.

Hyphenate the phrase when used as a modifier before the noun it describes. Capitalize the B when making reference to the Washington Beltway, as you capitalize the M in Washington Monument, a rule that covers most use today; ultimately, this important new bit of political slang will lower the case as it takes on a meaning of general insidemess.

Two related phrases:

Beltway bandits are consultants, usually to the defense industry, who practice inside the Beltway, nee is lessening because defense contracts are no kinger the ripe plums they used to be.

In the loop, a place George Bush denied being during the Iran-contra affair, means "among those consulted." usually a tight circle. Loop, or circle, was used in Chicago at the turn of the century, when the titan Charles Tyson Yerkes built the railway known as the Loop around the downtown business district; the area itself is now known as the Loop. By analogy, the District of Columbia may well become known some time in the next millennium as the Beitway.

President Bush's press secretary, the moon-faced Marlin Fitzwater, has brought a touch of class to the 1992 campaign. He has introduced poetic allusions to the daily press briefings.

The White House press corps, which prides itself on a sandpapered lingertip sensitivity to political arcana, has been struck dumb by this phenomenon. Nobody who has worked his or her razor-sharp elbows into the most coveted assignment in Washington has ever started on the poetry beat.

Here is the White House closet intellectual's blast at those Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee who have disdained the president's economic plan: "weasels going into a hole."

A member of the Poetic Allusion Watch (PAW)

Sam Abrams at the Rochester Institute of Technology
— was among those who spotted Fitzwater's direct (if slightly inaccurate) allusion to "Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen," a 1928 poem by William Butler Yeats: We pieced our thoughts into philosophy, And planned to bring the world under a rule, Who are but weasels fighting in a hole.

The subtlety and aptness of Fitzwater's slouching toward Yeats are astonishing. The poet presages Bush's New World Order in his plan to being the disorderly weasel-nations, down in the holest under the rule of international law. He did not his obvious reasons, call attention to a later stanza: We, who seven years ago

Talked of honor and of truth, Shriek with pleasure if we show The weasel's twist, the weasel's tooth.

Bush and his staff are evidently planning to leap down in that weasel hole to get in the fight. Years is big these days on Madison Avenue, too.
Dominique F. Nahas of New York calls my attention

to the decision by R. J. Reynolds to switch ad agencies, a move that caused John L. Mezzina, whose fledgling agency got the account, to say that the Camel brand "is easier for a small agency because what tends to happen in any large organization is that the falcon can't hear the falcone "The falcon cannot hear the falconer" is from "The

Second Coming," in which Years refers to the wide recos that sometimes take the hunting bird beyond the call of the falconer. Coincidentally, it precedes a line that reflects a concern in the White House: _ Things fall apart; the center cannot hold . . . The best lack all conviction, while the worst

Are full of possionate intensity. New York Times Service

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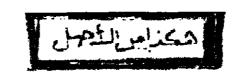


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